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THE STRUGGLE IN POLITICS

BLAINE AND GOULD IN KANSAS.

SHOWING THE FREE EXPRESSION OF REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT—THE GRANT MEN NOT ALLOWED A FOOTHOLD IN THE CONVENTION—JAY GOULD'S AGENTS WORKING FOR BLAINE.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 1.—After a somewhat turbulent session, the Republican State Convention, held in this city to elect 10 delegates to Chicago, closed at 2 o'clock this morning. A test-vote, showing the relative strength of the Blaine and Grant followers, was taken yesterday on the election of a temporary Chairman, and showed that the convention stood 197 for Blaine to 111 for Grant. In the Blaine caucus it was agreed that the delegates to Chicago should be chosen by the convention, instead of by the district delegations, and this agreement was carried out, despite the earnest, and often angry, protests of the Grant men, who commanded a majority of the delegates from two out of the three Congressional districts in the State. The delegates chosen by the convention are all Blaine men, and they are further bound to support his nomination by a resolution proclaiming him the choice of the Republicans of the State and pledging their united support. Many of the Grant delegates became disgusted with the arbitrary conduct of the majority in crowding their programme through, and withdrew before the proceedings came to a close. Later, the Grant delegates from the Second and Third Congressional Districts united and resolved to send delegates chosen by themselves to represent their districts to Chicago, but nobody supposes that delegates so chosen will be recognized by the National Convention. The supporters of Grant insist that a majority of the Republicans of the State are for the ex-President, but that the Blaine machine, engineered by Senators Ingalls and Plumb, succeeded in choosing a majority of the delegates. It is also openly and freely charged that Jay Gould's railway agents were instructed to help the Blaine cause in the election of delegates, and the result shows that the Gould railway influence was potent. Senator Plumb will lead the Kansas delegation in the Chicago Convention.

After the preliminary proceedings, as outlined above, the following resolutions were adopted:

The Republicans of Kansas, in convention assembled, declare:

I. That the true test of the faithful discharge of our duty is long-continued and uninterrupted devotion in our service to the Republic.

II. That no one who has wavered in his fealty to the Union is a safe counselor in the affairs of the nation, nor is he a person in whose hands any of the powers of government can be safely lodged for any time, however brief.

III. That under the name of Democracy are arrayed against the civilization of the age men who, having striven by rebellion and open war to destroy the nation, are now endeavoring to seize the Government by force or fraud.

IV. That we are a nation, and that the mission of the Republican Party will not be completed until under our flag every citizen, however humble, is secure in the honest expression of his opinions in all parts of our dominion, and is fully protected in his life and liberty, and in the full enjoyment of all the political rights of an American citizen.

V. That the unhappy cause of the migration of colored people from the South to the North is the apprehension of persecution and robbery by the white people, their former masters and the present owners of the soil, and it is the duty of the Government of the United States to extend to the colored people of the South such protection that their removal from their native land shall cease to be a necessity.

VI. That in the approaching Presidential campaign there will be no middle ground upon which timid patriots can stand; and those who are in favor of the perpetuity of the Union, the preservation of liberty and promotion of civilization are Republicans, and, of necessity, must vote for the success of the Republican candidates; and those who are in favor of violence and anarchy, the disolution and utter destruction of republican government will vote for the success of the Democratic candidates.

VII. That James G. Blaine has the confidence of the Republicans of Kansas, and that we recognize in him a statesman worthy to lead the national Republican Party to victory; that he is the choice of the Republicans of Kansas for President of the United States, and that we pledge him our united support.

The following are the delegates elected by the convention: John R. Martin, Perry Hutchinson, George H. Case, S. Motz, O. S. Benedict, B. F. Simpson, B. W. Perkins, P. B. Plumb, H. H. Welcott, and William Thompson.

The Third District delegates met in caucus and elected as delegates to Chicago T. J. Anderson, of Shawnee County, and James M. Steele, of Wichita. They are both Grant men. In the Second District the same action was held, the Grant men electing T. C. Sears and S. A. Day.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

CHOOSING DELEGATES FAVORABLE TO TILDEN'S NOMINATION.

COLUMBUS, Neb., April 1.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at 7:30 o'clock last evening in the Opera-house by S. H. Calhoun, of Otoe, Chairman of the State Central Committee. All the counties in the State were represented with the exception of Webster, Valley, Sioux, Redwillow, Polk, Phelps, Nance, Hitchcock, Hayes, and Gosper. Frank P. Ireland, of Otoe, and R. T. Beattey, of Adams, were nominated for temporary Chairman, and the ballot resulted: Ireland, 188; Beattey, 69. During the absence of the Committee on Credentials, loud calls were made for Dr. G. L. Miller, who urged the members of the convention to lay aside all personal feelings and work for the best interest of the party, leaving the delegation to the National Convention untrammeled by instructions, and recommending that no resolution looking to the abandonment of the two-thirds rule be adopted. Upon the return of the Committee on Credentials it was found that 257 delegates were present, the full number of apportioned delegates being 270. Although the committee reported 13 delegates from Clay County instead of 6, as provided in the call, the report was adopted. C. V. Gallagher, of Douglas, was elected President. A motion to sustain the two-thirds rule in the National Convention was adopted by a vote of 86 to 67. Before adjourning, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the Presidential campaign of 1876 all of the historical Democratic policies of sound finance, home rule, and purity of administration were in issue, and at stake, in the candidacy of Samuel J. Tilden, and whereas, in that campaign the Democratic Party raised the only standard under which it merits victory, and whereas, in the Republican frauds by which the country was basely cheated of its wish and robbed of its elected choice, the whole Republic was despoiled and our institutions injured; therefore

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of Nebraska pledges itself to ceaseless execration, pursuit, and punishment of all the authors, aiders, abettors, allies, and beneficiaries of that fraud, and promises all its strength to the vindication of the majority rule, which alone can perpetuate our democratic form of government.

Resolved, That, recognizing all Democratic leaders as pledged to right the wrong done in the theft of the Presidency, we pledge to our standard-bearers our united support in such measures as may again put in issue the great questions of 1876, and as may provide for their most certain vindication against the crime which, in 1876 and 1877, struck down our elected President, despoiled him of his great office, and deprived the Republic of the beneficent results of a Democratic Government and majority rule during the current Presidency.

It was evident that the Tilden men largely predominated. This fact was confirmed by the list of delegates chosen to the National Convention. The list is headed by Dr. George L. Miller, editor of the Omaha *Herald*, and a member of the National Democratic Committee, who made a strong fight for Tilden's nomination at St. Louis in 1876. The other delegates are J. Sterling Martin, of Nebraska City; J. E. North, of Columbus; J. W. Pollock, of West Point; R. S. Molloney, of Humboldt, and F. A. Harman, of Bloomington. No instructions were given.

GRANT STRONG IN CONNECTICUT.

PREPARING FOR THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—EDMUNDS MUCH FAVORED—GRANT THE POPULAR CANDIDATE.

HARTFORD, April 1.—The delegates to the State Republican Convention at New-Haven next Wednesday, will all be elected during the present week. Many of them have already been chosen, and the interest manifested at the town caucuses shows that there has been a very general discussion of Presidential candidates. It would be going contrary to the facts not to admit that the movement in favor of Mr. Edmunds has met with unexpected favor, and will have an influential representation at New-Haven. There has been little personal work done in this direction, except in three or four newspapers, but the readiness with which the suggestion of Mr. Edmunds's name has been taken up shows the high estimation in which he is held, and proves that tried statesmanship and unblemished character can sometimes take the place of personal magnetism in arousing popular enthusiasm. It is not probable that those who favor Mr. Edmunds have any great expectation of his nomination, but his name furnishes an excellent rallying point for the many Republicans who would prefer some other candidate than either Gen. Grant or Mr. Blaine.

Almost the only active work that has been done in the State has been by the few politicians who look to Mr. Blaine as most likely suitably to recognize their efforts in case of his election. Some of them have succeeded in being elected as delegates to the convention, where they will doubtless endeavor to make up in noise and intrigue what they lack in strength. But among the people at large there is very little enthusiasm for the Maine statesman so far as can be gathered from the caucuses. Wherever public interest is aroused in the caucuses, Mr. Blaine's friends are found in a minority, and whatever success he may have in the convention will be the result of personal solicitation in behalf of persons who are desirous of going to Chicago. Some of the candidates who are pushing themselves forward for nomination are so intimately identified with the Blaine movement that it will be remarkable if the convention should allow them to succeed even if they obtain the district nomination. Nothing could be more stupid than for the convention to allow delegates at large to be elected who do not represent the sentiments of a majority of the convention. But this is precisely what is likely to occur in case the absurd precedent is followed of allowing the districts to nominate the delegates at large and accepting them without question.

There is no reason for changing the opinion that more Republicans are in favor of Gen. Grant than of any other candidate, although it is doubtful if those who prefer him as a first choice constitute a majority of the party. There is a deep, quiet feeling in his favor which does not find noisy expression, but will be felt at the convention. Gen. Grant has this additional advantage—that the great majority of those who prefer Edmunds or Washburne or Sherman would rally instantly to the ex-President if it should be necessary to prevent the nomination of Mr. Blaine. This is not because of any personal dislike for the latter, for his ability and great personal magnetism are everywhere conceded, but because of the belief, so wide-spread as to be almost universal, that the nomination of Mr. Blaine would be fatal to Republican success in Connecticut. There is also a general belief that if the choice should be narrowed to Grant and Blaine, the former would make in every respect a more desirable chief Executive. His position is known certainly on every important question, and there would be no fear of his making terms with the dishonest money element, of his being controlled by great corporations, or of his allowing injustice to the poor of any race, Asiatic or African. He could have no ambition except to give the nation a peaceful and prosperous Administration. These are the reasons that find him friends among thoughtful citizens and among practical business men. As heretofore stated, the eight district delegates are by custom allotted to the eight counties, and from present information the probable result will be as follows: Hartford, Litchfield, Tolland, and Windham for Edmunds; New-Haven, Fairfield, New-London, and Middlesex for Grant. If the four delegates at large are elected by the districts instead of by the convention, the result will probably be: First District, Edmunds; Second, Blaine; Third, Edmunds; Fourth, Blaine. If elected by the convention by ballot they will probably be divided between Edmunds and Grant.

GEORGIA TO SUPPORT GRANT.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CAN DO IN GEORGIA—DISAPPOINTMENT IN STORE FOR SHERMAN.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 1.—The political situation in Georgia has elements of encouragement to Republicans despite the top-heavy majority of the organized Democracy. The Independent Party is large and growing. At the last election it carried three Congressional districts, and would have captured a fourth (Atlanta,) if it had put out a good candidate. Since then it has gained steadily in strength. Shrewd Republicans believe the time has come when their party, by good management, can obtain a balance of power in State politics, and by effecting a combination with the Independents beat the regular Democracy. The Republican State Convention will be held April 21. It will elect delegates to Chicago, and nominate Presidential Electors. If it is decided to co-operate with the Independents in State politics, a platform will be adopted and the nominations for State officers left open; otherwise a State ticket will be chosen.

The growth of the Independent movement in Georgia is one of the signs in Southern politics. In the coming election there will be a full Independent ticket for State officers, and in every Congressional district there are already plans for an active and well-sustained canvass against the Bourbon Democracy. Atlanta itself has become one of the Independent strongholds, and never fails to defeat the organized Democracy when the opposition makes the least show of resistance. The Independents now have three Congressmen, not counting Mr. Stephens, who is practically an opponent of the regular organization. They will hold every district they have, and are likely to carry two more, thus giving them a majority of the Georgia delegation. Ex-United States Senator Miller, Congressman Felton, Judge Gus Wright, Gen. Wofford, Judge Pittman, and other leading Georgians are decided in their opposition, and will wave a black flag in the coming contest. These men have a large following among the farmers and laboring classes, who complain that they have been used by the organization to do the drudgery, but have never yet enjoyed a just proportion of the spoils. The impression is prevalent that the Democratic Party is a sort of aristocracy, and this is doing it serious damage. *The division of the white vote will leave the colored voters more free to exercise their* choice, since the capital and influence of the whites will be no longer wholly on one side.

But the divisions among the Democrats do not extend beyond State issues. Georgia may split to pieces in her State and Congressional elections, but it will be as solid on the Presidential question as it was in 1876, when it gave Tilden 80,000 majority and captured the Democratic banner which Texas offered. The Republican Party has an opportunity of breaking the State Democratic Ring, but it cannot enter a wider field. It can resurrect, to some extent, its lost power, and aid in securing a purer State Government, and it will be for the convention to decide whether it shall make the attempt. The only other work of the convention that will have a national interest will be the choice of a delegation to Chicago. Sherman has a strong hold among the white Republicans, most of whom are office-holders. His friends are managing his affairs carefully, and claim that he will get Georgia's 22 votes without any trouble. Blaine has a small but select following, which is characterized by its energy and enthusiasm, but it cannot hope to succeed in the convention. The choice of the mass of the party is Grant. The negroes are enthusiastic for him, and are already holding mass-meetings in various parts of the State to insist on a fair hearing in the convention. They have several able leaders, and, therefore, it is probable that Grant will secure the Georgia delegation.

DISCUSSIONS AT ALBANY

THE ASSEMBLY CHIEFLY CONSIDERING CITY MATTERS.

MR. BLISS'S SEVERE CASTIGATION OF THE UPHOLDERS OF THE PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENTS—THE TENEMENT-HOUSE CIGAR-MAKERS' BILL KILLED AFTER A LIVELY DEBATE.

ALBANY, April 1.—In the morning session of the Assembly to-day, the bill to preserve the purity of elections and prescribing the size of ballots was discussed at some length, and was finally defeated. It seemed at one time that it could be passed, but objection was piled upon objection, until the bill was made to appear impracticable. Mr. Shanley, of Kings, when the bill came up on its third reading, ineffectually sought to except all cities of 300,000 inhabitants. The vote on the bill was 57 to 48. A motion to reconsider was adopted, and that motion was laid on the table. An animated debate took place on the bill to protect the owners of Coney Island, and the bill was passed.

There has been much talk to-day about the charter amendments, which are considered to be in a very dangerous position. A strong and growing feeling of opposition has been awakened in regard to them, and there is every prospect that the will of the best citizens, as expressed in the newspapers, is likely to have due effect and bring the politicians who are pushing it to grief.

Mr. Bliss's argument yesterday afternoon, before the Cities Committee, was a merciless punishment of the charter tinkerers. He had done, he told them, with partisan legislation. He said, ironically, that the charter of 1875 made great gain for the Republicans. Did the Republican Party gain by the appointment of Disbecker as Police Commissioner? Mr. Disbecker, who sat near Mr. Bliss, flushed crimson, and squirmed in his chair. Not a Republican paper in New-York favored the bill. It would furnish places for 400 office-seekers, but the party would lose 400 times 400 votes by it. One gentleman was so confident that he would be appointed a Commissioner of Public Works that he was already going around making contracts. He said he had a plan by which $15,000,000 could be saved in expenses annually. This bill did not intend to save. "You can't get enough sugar on your pill to make the citizens swallow it." To Mr. Varnum he said that he noticed whenever a proposition was made to reduce salaries, the Constitution is always put out to wet-nurse, but whenever the Constitution was disregarded to make places for politicians, not a word was said about it. Mr. Bliss said that this Legislature was disregarding public sentiment more completely than any Legislature since Tweed's time, and that it was going in the same direction. This was not pleasing to the committee or the Advisory Board, and the members all looked deeply annoyed. He went on: "If this bill is for the interest of the Republican Party, all I've got to say is, God save the Republican Party. This will not do it." He declared that any excess of $30,000 expenditure by the Excise Board was a clear steal, as bad as any of Tweed's crimes. "The bill," said he, "is a fraud from beginning to end, and is intended to be a fraud, and you, Mr. Chairman, have been imposed upon in a way that does not do any credit to your sagacity. Why don't you reduce the salary of the Clerk of the Common Pleas? Because Charlie Blackie is the Clerk, and an amendment to that effect would hurt him. I tell you its simply sham and bosh, and that the members who introduced the bill knew that it was." The amendments in regard to Police Justices had been made to save "Jake" Patterson. He pointed out several bad flaws in the amendments, and then said: "That's what you call making a charter. You know and I know that it is a sham. It had already been amended in the Senate. The changes were not made for nothing." He ventured his opinion as a lawyer that the charter could be upset as unconstitutional. He told Mr. Varnum that he did not believe he [Mr. Varnum] would risk his reputation as a lawyer on it, and advised him to stick to insurance matters, at which everybody laughed, much to Mr. Varnum's annoyance. In speaking of the proposition to keep the Street-cleaning Department in the Police Board, he declared boldly that the Street-cleaning Department was rotten clear through, and that it had contaminated everybody who had ever come in contact with it. He criticised the proposed change in the Park Department, when Mr. Varnum said the bill had been amended in the Senate, and admitted that it was his idea to make the board consist of 10 members. "Do you call that taking it out of politics?" asked Mr. Bliss. "You provide that there shall be five Republicans and five Democrats in the board. That looks like taking it into politics." He closed by saying that he was obliged for the attention of the committee, but he knew his words were thrown away, as the understanding was that the charter was to be "put through."

Mr. Terry introduced a bill "relative to contracts for advertisements in newspapers published on Sunday." It amends an act of April 5, 1871, and provides that all contracts made with publishers of newspapers published, dated, or issued on the first day of the week shall be legal and binding as contracts made with newspapers dated or published on any other day of the week, and all legal notices, papers, or proceedings published in such paper on that day shall be equally legal and valid as if published on any other day of the week.

Mr. Low, of Niagara, introduced a bill to-day to authorize the selection, location, and appropriation of lands in the Village of Niagara Falls for a State reservation, and to preserve the scenery of Niagara Falls. It appoints George Geddes, Frederick E. Church, Frederick Law Olmsted, William Dorsheimer, and Bronson C. Rumsey a Board of Commissioners, to hold office for five years, without compensation. In case of refusal to serve on the part of any of the gentlemen named, the Governor shall fill vacancies. These Commissioners are to locate such lands in the Village of Niagara Falls as may in their opinion be proper and necessary to preserve the scenery of the Falls of Niagara and restore it to its natural condition. Before proceedings are taken to acquire title to any of the lands, the Commissioners are to file a map in the Secretary of State's office. The bill provides for a commission of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District, who are to act as Commissioners of Appraisement, to ascertain and report the just compensation to be paid to the persons or corporations owning or having an interest in the property. Several sections provide how the Commissioners shall proceed to determine the just value of the property sought to be condemned. The bill also provides for the appropriation of $10,000 to carry out its provisions.

Mr. Grosse moved his bill, at the afternoon session, to prohibit the manufacture of cigars in tenement-houses. Mr. Grosse made a long speech in behalf of it, and he was followed by Mr. Wren in its favor. Mr. Travis ridiculed Mr. Wren's speech as high flown, and said the bill was in the interest of the Cigar-makers' Union. Mr. Alvord thought that plain common sense and knowledge of the law ought to show to every man that this bill attacked inherent rights and the freedom guaranteed by the Constitution. Mr. Grosse admitted that the trades-unions were supporting him in his advocacy of the bill; he said he understood that $8,000 had been raised to defeat the bill, and wanted to know how it had been distributed. Mr. Alvord said he would like to know how it had been distributed, for he had not received his share. Mr. Mitchell said he had been visited by a delegation consisting of a tailor, a printer, and a cigar-maker, all in favor of the bill, and that they had threatened him with defeat in case he opposed it and afterward became a candidate for election. It was nearly 6 o'clock when Mr. Alvord moved to report progress. The committee rose, and Mr. Grosse then moved to order the bill to a third reading. This motion was lost by a vote of 46 to 49. The bill was then recommitted to the Committee on Trades and Manufactures for the purpose of having its enacting clause stricken out, thus killing it.

THE SENATE'S WORK.

KEEPING ELEVATED ROADS AWAY FROM THE PARKS—THE THREE-TIER CHARTER.

ALBANY, April 1.—The bill to protect the public parks of New-York City and the adjacent streets from the encroachments of elevated railroads came up in the Senate this morning and elicited a long discussion. The amendments made to the bill in the Railroad Committee were charged by Mr. Forster and others with being in the interest of the railroads, especially of the undeveloped quick-transit scheme known as Swain's three-tier road. Before the discussion closed all these amendments were stricken out and several new ones substituted which make it impossible for any elevated railroad to use or occupy any public park in the City, except the portion of the Battery now occupied by the New-York Elevated Road. As the bill now stands on the order of third readings, it is as follows:

"It shall not be lawful to grant, use, or occupy, for the purpose of an elevated railroad, any portions of the following-named streets, areas, and places in the City of New-York, that is to say: The grand circle at Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and Eighth-avenue; the Fifth-avenue circle at Fifty-eighth-street and Fifty-ninth-street; Broadway, Fifth-avenue, and Eighth-avenue between the southerly line of Fifty-ninth-street and the northerly line of One Hundred and Tenth-street, and the whole of Fifty-ninth-street, and of One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Eighth-avenue, and all streets and avenues bounding Morningside Park or Riverside Park; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to take away any right heretofore given by the report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, so called, or any existing right to cross at an elevation any of said streets, or to affect any act heretofore passed restricting the right to use or occupy any of said streets, areas, or places. And no railroad, elevated or surface, hereafter built, shall run through any park in the City of New-York. Nothing in this act shall be construed to confirm any right to use the Battery, beyond the permit from the Park Commissioners now existing. And no elevated railroad shall be constructed over the sidewalk or on State-street from Whitehall-street to Battery-place."

Mr. Forster's bill to repeal the charter of the Metropolitan Transit Company, (Swain's three-tier road,) granted in 1872, was discussed at some length in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Madden vigorously opposed the bill, and said that the charter which it was proposed to repeal was one of the best railroad charters ever granted by the Legislature. It had been pronounced "infamous," but it was introduced and advocated by the late Senator Hardenbergh, one of the ablest and purest Senators that ever sat in that body. Mr. Madden closed by moving to strike out the enacting clause of the repeal bill, which was carried by a vote of 13 to 8. In the Senate, Mr. Forster moved to disagree with the report of the committee, and that the motion lie on the table. Mr. Woodin raised a point of order on some ruling of Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins in connection with this motion, in the discussion of which the Lieutenant-Governor made the remark that Mr. Woodin's views were not according to the understanding of the Chair. Mr. Woodin replied that he was "not addressing the understanding of the Chair so much as the understanding of the Senate." While Mr. Forster's motion was pending, the Senate went into executive session.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely the bill to allow corporations to pay any rate of interest without the penalty of the Usury laws. It also reported adversely the bill to provide for the appointment of official Referees in the First Judicial District. The bill to enable the Tax Commissioners of New-York to extend the time for making and correcting assessments for taxes in New-York City was passed out of its order by unanimous consent. The bill to organize the Brooklyn Board of Charities was passed, but afterward, at Mr. Jacobs's request, and by the consent of Mr. Schroeder, a motion to reconsider the vote was permitted to lie on the table until certain persons in Brooklyn could be heard from, who telegraphed that they had some important facts to communicate touching the bill. The Senate resolved to hold evening sessions hereafter on Tuesdays and Thursdays, commencing next week. Mr. Strahan asked that his charter for New-York be recommitted to the Committee on Cities for additional amendments, the same to retain its place on general orders. The request was granted.

SMYTH'S SUCCESSOR NAMED.

THE HON. JOHN D. LAWSON APPOINTED—PROBABILITY THAT HE WILL BE CONFIRMED.

ALBANY, April 1.—The long agony over the Superintendent of Insurance was relieved to-day by the Governor, who sent to the Senate the name of a gentleman, to succeed John F. Smyth, who will be confirmed without difficulty if he will consent to accept the office. The Governor's nominee is the Hon. John D. Lawson, formerly member of Congress from New-York and well known in that City. Great doubt is expressed by those who know Mr. Lawson whether he will accept, but it is hardly probable that the Governor wishes to continue the farce of offering the place to men who will not take it, and he has doubtless informed himself on that point before sending in the name of Mr. Lawson. A rumor was circulated around the Capitol, and accepted by every one as true, until the nomination was announced in executive session, that the nominee was Charles P. Easton, of Albany, a politician of the John F. Smyth stripe. His name was telegraphed to several New-York evening papers as the actual appointee.

Mr. Lawson said last evening that he had not yet received any official communication announcing his appointment, and until he did so, he must decline to state whether or not he would accept the position.

Mr. Lawson was born in Montgomery, Orange County, in this State, Feb. 18, 1816, and was educated in the schools of his native village. He was a merchant in Broadway for 25 years, and retired from business, as a member of the firm of Lawson & Martin, in 1868. He was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1868 and 1872, and persistently declined to accept public office until 1873, when he was elected a member of the Forty-third Congress from the Eighth District. He ran for a second term, but was defeated. He has declined several prominent positions, notably that of Commissioner of Emigration, tendered him by Gov. Cornell, and both the Police Commissionership and Presidency of the Board of Tax Commissioners, tendered him by the Mayor. He has been a resident of the Seventh Assembly District for 30 years, and has been an active member of the district Republican association since its formation. He is a member of the Union League Club, and the Lincoln Club of the Seventh Assembly District.

SHERMAN INSPECTING HIS FENCES.

HE THINKS IT STRANGE THAT ANY POLITICAL OBJECT IS ATTACHED TO HIS OHIO VISIT.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Secretary Sherman spent most of the day at his rooms in Mansfield, receiving his numerous friends and acquaintances. He also spent some time at his residence and looking over his extensive and beautiful grounds. He finds his fences all in good order. He will leave there to-morrow for Columbus. He will be met at the depot and taken to the residence of Gov. Foster. In the afternoon he will occupy a parlor at the Neil House, where he will receive his friends. In the evening he will attend a reception at Gov. Foster's, and later in the evening will be serenaded. A reporter at Mansfield asked him about the object of his visit to Ohio, to which he replied: "The newspapers have made a great deal out of my visit here, but I assure you my coming was on strictly private business. It seems strange to me that I can't come here to Mansfield, where I have lived most of my life, without the papers telegraphing my object, and sending representatives to find out what I am doing here. I am here for no political purpose; for nothing but to attend to some private matters." Attempts to gain his views as to the management of his interests in Ohio were unavailing. To all questions he replied that he had nothing to say. Mr. Loomis, Secretary of the Ohio Sherman Club, went from Columbus to Mansfield for an advance consultation with the Secretary.

IOWA'S COMING CONVENTION.

AMES, Iowa, April 1.—The Republicans held a convention here this afternoon to choose delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions were unanimously passed to instruct the delegates for Senator James G. Blaine.

LIBERALS STILL GAINING

MR. GLADSTONE'S PARTY ALMOST SURE OF SUCCESS.

THE BEACONSFIELD GOVERNMENT PROBABLY DEFEATED—ONE-THIRD OF THE COMMONERS ALREADY CHOSEN—A LIBERAL GAIN OF 29 SEATS THUS FAR.

LONDON, April 2.—The net Liberal gain in the elections is now 29 seats.

The *Times*, in its leader, says: "About a third of the entire number of members of the House of Commons have now been elected, and the aggregate result is that the Conservative majority has been replaced by a Liberal majority. The balance of the gains and losses recorded yesterday will suffice to set at rest many hopes and fears and to give the country the means of estimating the future relations of parties in the House of Commons."

The *Standard's* leading editorial this morning declares that the results of yesterday's voting only served to increase the Government's losses. The Conservative majority has well-nigh disappeared, and the question no longer is, whether the Ministry will be able to hold their own, but whether the Opposition will secure such a majority as will enable them to take office with a reasonable prospect of carrying on the business of the country satisfactorily.

The *News*, in its leader this morning, says: "With daily increasing emphasis the country is declaring condemnation of Lord Beaconsfield's Government and its determination to efface it. The Conservative majority has ceased to exist." The *News* urges all timid Liberals who dread a weak majority to do their best to strengthen it.

BERLIN, April 1.—The results of the elections in Great Britain have produced a most profound sensation here. It is thought the reports of the Liberal success are exaggerated.

LONDON, April 1.—There was polling in 76 constituencies to-day and nominations in 48.

The *Standard*, Conservative organ, this morning says: "It cannot be denied that yesterday's elections possess interest and significance, but it is easy to exaggerate the meaning and importance of the Liberal gains. The minor defeats of Conservative candidates are as likely as not to be succeeded by important victories in the elections which are to follow."

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "No such sweeping change is manifested as that which struck down a great party in 1874. The result cannot be predicted from one day's polling."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* admits that the Government is defeated.

The *Echo* says that the total number of votes cast thus far aggregate 343,568 Liberal, and 231,370 Tory.

For London (city) the following candidates have been elected: Alderman William J. R. Cotton, (Conservative,) re-elected, receiving 10,326 votes; Mr. R. N. Fowler, (Conservative,) receiving 10,274 votes; the Right Hon. John G. Hubbard, (Conservative,) re-elected, receiving 10,256 votes, and Alderman William Lawrence, (Liberal,) receiving 5,950 votes. Messrs. R. Martin and W. Morrison (Liberals) were defeated, receiving 5,837 and 5,743 votes respectively. This leaves the representation from London City relatively unchanged.

For Leeds, the following have been elected: The Right Hon. William E. Gladstone, (Liberal,) receiving 24,522 votes; John Barran (Liberal,) re-elected, receiving 23,647 votes, and W. Lawies Jackson, (Conservative,) receiving 13,331 votes. This gives Leeds a Liberal gain of one.

For Greenwich, Mr. Thomas W. Boord (Conservative) was re-elected, receiving 9,243 votes, and Baron de Worms (Conservative) was elected, receiving 9,240 votes—a Conservative gain of one member. Mr. J. E. Saunders (Liberal) was defeated, receiving 8,142 votes.

The following candidates have been re-elected without opposition: Mr. James W. Barclay, (Liberal,) for Forfarshire; the Hon. Edward H. T. Digby, (Conservative,) for Dorsetshire; Mr. John Floyer, (Conservative,) for Dorsetshire; Sir George M. Grant, (Liberal,) for Elginshire and Nairnshire; Mr. Mitchell-Henry, (Home Ruler,) for Galway County; Mr. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, (Conservative,) for Cambridge University; Major John P. Nolan, (Home Ruler,) for Galway County; the Hon. William H. B. Portman, (Liberal,) for Dorsetshire, and the Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, (Conservative,) for Cambridge University; Sir R. Blennerhassett, (Home Ruler,) for Kerry County; Mr. Rowland P. Blennerhassett, (Home Ruler,) for Kerry County, re-elected; Sir Walter Barttelot, (Conservative,) for Sussex, West, re-elected; Mr. Andrew Grant, (Liberal,) for Leith District, re-elected; Earl of March, (Conservative,) for Sussex, West, re-elected; Mr. Christopher R. M. Talbot, (Liberal,) for Glamorganshire, re-elected; Mr. Henry Hussey Vivian, (Liberal,) for Glamorganshire, re-elected; Mr. F. Compton, (Conservative,) for Hampshire South, a Conservative gain; Mr. William H. O'Sullivan, (Home Ruler,) for Limerick County, re-elected; Lord Henry J. Montagu-Douglas Scott, (Conservative,) for Hampshire South, re-elected; Mr. Edmond J. Synan, (Home Ruler,) for Limerick County, re-elected; the Right Hon. Lord Grosvenor, (Liberal,) for Flintshire, re-elected.

The following candidates for Parliament have been elected to-day at the polls: Mr. Edward T. Gourley, (Liberal,) for Sunderland, re-elected; Sir Henry M. Havelock, (Liberal,) for Sunderland, re-elected; Mr. E. Heneage, (Liberal,) for Great Grimsby, (this constituency was represented in the last Parliament by Mr. Alfred M. Watkins, a Moderate Liberal;) Sir James M. McG. Hogg, Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, (Conservative,) for Truro, re-elected; Mr. Charles H. Hopwood, (Liberal,) for Stockport, re-elected; Mr. Frederick Pennington, (Liberal,) for Stockport, re-elected; Mr. Charles P. Phipps, (Conservative,) for Westbury, (this constituency was represented in the last Parliament by Mr. A. Laverton, a Liberal;) Mr. Bernhard Samuelson, (Liberal,) for Banbury, re-elected; Mr. Henry B. Sheridan, (Liberal,) for Dudley, re-elected; Mr. E. W. Brydges-Willyams, (Liberal,) for Truro, a Liberal gain; Mr. Arthur James Balfour, (Conservative,) for Hertford, re-elected; Mr. J. Spencer Balfour, (Liberal,) for Tamworth, a Liberal gain; Mr. Hamar A. Bass, (Liberal,) for Tamworth, re-elected; Mr. William L. Christie, (Conservative,) for Lewes, re-elected; Mr. G. Shaw Lefevre, (Liberal,) for Reading, re-elected; Mr. George Palmer, (Liberal,) for Reading, re-elected; Sir H. L. Thompson, (Liberal,) for Knaresborough, (this constituency was represented in the last House by Mr. B. T. Woodd, a Conservative;) Sir Henry Tyler, connected with Canadian railways, (Conservative,) for Harwich; Mr. Warton, (Conservative,) for Bridport; (this constituency was represented in the last House by Mr. P. Ralli, a Liberal;) Mr. E. Waugh, (Liberal,) for Cockermouth; Mr. John Whitwell, (Liberal,) for Kendal, re-elected; Sir John H. Heathcoat-Amory, (Liberal,) for Tiverton, re-elected; Mr. William C. Brocklehurst, (Liberal,) for Macclesfield, re-elected; Mr. David Chadwick, (Liberal,) for Macclesfield, re-elected; the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, (Liberal,) for Pontefract, re-elected; Lord Randolph H. Spencer-Churchill, (Conservative,) for Woodstock, re-elected; Mr. Charles C. Clifford, (Liberal,) for Newport, Isle of Wight, re-elected; the Hon. George H. Windsor-Clive, (Conservative,) for Ludlow, re-elected; Mr. Thomas C. Cobbold, (Conservative,) for Ipswich, re-elected; Mr. Jesse Collings, (Liberal,) for Ipswich, a Liberal gain; Mr. Charles C. Cotes, (Liberal,) for Shrewsbury, re-elected; Mr. George Courtauld, (Liberal,) for Maldon, re-elected; Mr. Thomas Earp, (Liberal,) for Newark, re-elected; Mr. Henry Edwards, (Liberal,) for Weymouth, re-elected; Mr. C. Flower, (Liberal,) for Brecknockborough, (this constituency was represented in the last Parliament by Mr. James Gwynne-Holford, a Liberal-Conservative,) a Liberal gain; the Right Hon. William E. Forster, (Liberal,) for Bradford, re-elected; Mr. Thomas Garfit, (Conservative,) for Boston, re-elected; Mr. Edward Greene, (Conservative,) for Bury St. Edmunds, re-elected; Mr. J. A. Hardcastle, (Liberal,) for Bury St. Edmunds, a Liberal gain; the Hon. Alfred E. Gathorne-Hardy, (Conservative,) for Canterbury, re-elected; Sir Arthur D. Hayter, (Liberal,) for Bath, re-elected; Sir Henry T. Holland, (Conservative,) for Midhurst, re-elected; William J. Ingram, the proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*, (Liberal,) for Boston, re-elected; Sir Frederick J. W. Johnstone, (Conservative,) for Weymouth, re-elected; Col. Robert F. Lawrie, (Conservative,) for Canterbury, re-elected; E. B. Mackie, (Liberal,) for Wakefield, a Liberal gain; the Right Hon. William N. Massey, (Liberal,) for Tiverton, re-elected; W. N. Nicholson, (Conservative,) for Newark, a Conservative gain; The O'Donoghue, (Home Rule,) for Tralee; Charles S. Parker, (Liberal,) for Perth City, re-elected; Arthur Pease, (Liberal,) for Whitby; Henry Robertson, (Liberal,) for Shrewsbury, re-elected; Isaac Wilson, (Liberal,) for Middlesborough, re-elected; E. R. Wodehouse, (Liberal,) for Bath, a Liberal gain; S. Wolff, (Liberal,) for Pontefract, a Liberal gain; B. Armitage, (Liberal,) and Arthur Arnold, (Liberal,) for Salford, a Liberal gain of two; the Hon. Robert Bourke, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, (Conservative,) for King's Lynn, re-elected; the Hon. Thomas C. Bruce, (Conservative,) for Portsmouth, re-elected; H. B. Brand, (Liberal,) for Stroud; Thomas Brassey, (Liberal,) for Hastings, re-elected; the Right Hon. G. Denison, (Liberal) for Chester, re-elected; Robert Ferguson, (Liberal,) for Carlisle, re-elected; Sir W. Ffoulkes, (Liberal,) for King's Lynn, a Liberal gain; F. Inderwick, (Liberal,) for Rye, a Liberal gain; Thomas Knowles, (Conservative,) for Wigan, re-elected; Sir Wilfrid Lawson, (Liberal,) for Carlisle, re-elected; Charles E. Lewis, the Orange leader, (Conservative,) for Londonderry City, re-elected; Lord C. Lindsay, (Conservative,) for Wigan, re-elected; the Hon. B. Lawley, (Liberal,) for Chester; Anthony J. Mundella, (Liberal,) for Sheffield, re-elected; Alexander McArthur, (Liberal,) for Leicester, re-elected; C. J. Murray, (Conservative,) for Hastings, a Conservative gain; C. Seely, (Liberal,) for Nottingham, a Liberal gain; Sergt. John Simon, (Liberal,) for Dewsbury, re-elected; Walter J. Stanton, (Liberal,) for Stroud; H. Thomson, (Conservative,) for Newry—a Conservative gain; Peter A. Taylor, (Liberal,) for Leicester, re-elected; C. Wortley, (Conservative,) for Sheffield—a Conservative gain; Sir Henry D. Wolff, (Conservative,) for Portsmouth, re-elected; (he is a prominent supporter of the Government's foreign policy; was British member of the Eastern Roumelian Commission;) J. S. Wright, (Liberal,) for Nottingham—a Liberal gain; William S. Allen, (Liberal,) for Newcastle-under-Lyne, re-elected; Jacob Bright, (Liberal,) for Manchester, re-elected; J. Chitty, (Liberal,) for Oxford City; James Cowan, (Liberal,) for Edinburgh City, re-elected; James P. Corry, (Conservative,) for Belfast, re-elected; William Ewart, (Conservative,) for Belfast, re-elected; George W. Elliot, (Conservative,) for Northallerton, re-elected; Francis J. S. Foljambe, (Liberal,) for East Retford, re-elected; Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, (Liberal,) for Oxford City, re-elected; C. D. Hudson, (Conservative,) for Newcastle-under-Lyme, a Conservative gain; Hugh Birley, (Conservative,) for Manchester, re-elected; Farrer Herschell, (Liberal,) for Durham City, re-elected; A. Illingworth, (Liberal,) for Bradford, a Liberal gain; Mr. Mappin, a Sheffield Alderman, (Liberal,) for Retford, a Liberal gain; Duncan McLaren, (Liberal,) for Edinburgh City, re-elected; Charles B. Norwood, (Liberal,) for Hull, re-elected; Slagg, (Liberal,) for Manchester; T. C. Thompson, (Liberal,) for Durham City; Charles H. Wilson, (Liberal,) for Hull, re-elected.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

TROY AND BOSTON LITIGATION—TEXAS PACIFIC INTERESTS IN WASHINGTON.

MONTREAL, April 1.—The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending March 27, were $209,832, being an increase over the same period of last year of $62,892. The aggregate increase for 10 weeks has been $320,480.

TROY, N. Y., April 1.—Judge Booker has denied the motion to vacate the stay of proceedings in the suit of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company against the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Company, relative to the ownership of the old Albany Northern road-bed, which has been largely used by the defendant in the construction of its road. The suit has been decided by the General Term in favor of the Troy and Boston Company, but an appeal has been taken to the higher court, pending which the defendant will continue to operate its road.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Senate Committee on Railroads gave a hearing to-day to ex-Gov. J. C. Brown, of Tennessee, Vice-President of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, in advocacy of the pending bill to extend the time for the completion of its road. He informed the committee that the Texas Pacific Company has built 444 miles of road at a cost of $27,000,000, and has contracted for the completion of its line to El Paso, an addional distance of 600 miles by Jan. 1, 1883. Of this section at least 150 miles are to be constructed before next January, several thousand men being now employed in the manufacture and delivery of material, and in grading, track-laying, &c. Gov. Brown also stated that upon the completion of the road to El Paso, the company will have constructed 822 miles of its main line, and be operating 1,044 miles, for which it will not have received an acre of land or a dollar from the Government, although the Government has the same privilege to regulate the rates for transportation and the same right of priority of use of all portions of the road for military and postal purposes that the United States enjoys in regard to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Roads, which were liberally aided from the first. He pointed out that the remainder of the line, viz., 778 miles from El Paso to San Diego, is the only portion to which the land grant attaches. The 10 years fixed by Congress for the completion of the road to San Diego will expire in May, 1882; but the company claims that inasmuch as it suspended operations only by reason of the panic of 1873 and the general consequence of that panic and as it will have invested $50,000,000 of private capital in the enterprise before it reaches the land grant at El Paso, the sense of justice of Congress may be confidently invoked to authorize such an extension of time as will enable the company to complete its work with proper economy and without attempting to rush it through at an extravagant cost. The committee adjourned until next Monday, when Mr. Huntington and other representatives of the California and Arizona Southern Pacific Railroad Company will be heard in opposition to this bill.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—The incorporators of the proposed new road between this city and Philadelphia represent the Baltimore and Ohio, Philadelphia and Reading, and Delaware Western Railroads. The charter, which has passed the House and now is before the Senate, provides for the construction of a road from Baltimore, by way of Bel Air, to the Delaware line, crossing the Susquehanna about three miles from Port Deposit. Several routes have been surveyed thence to Philadelphia. The one that will probably be used strikes the Delaware Western Railroad about three miles out of Wilmington. If the Wilmington City Council will grant the right of way through certain streets in the western part of the city, the new road will enter Wilmington by the Delaware Western tracks, pass up through one of these streets, and cross the Brandywine westward of Market-street. In this event a new line will be built between Wilmington and Philadelphia, running to the west of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and connecting with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad in West Philadelphia. The distance between Baltimore and Philadelphia by this route is stated to be 95 miles, three miles less than by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The cost of constructing this line is estimated at $8,000,000, and it is claimed that there will not be a draw-bridge on the whole route. The most costly bridge will be at the crossing of the Susquehanna, and what is characterized as a liberal estimate for an iron bridge across that river is $300,000. From Philadelphia the route to New-York will be over the Philadelphia and Reading and the Bound Brook Railroads.

CONCORD, N. H., April 1.—An important reduction of the passenger tariff on the Northern Railroad and all its branches went into effect to-day. The present local rate is generally 3½ cents a mile, with a higher rate on portions of its connecting roads. Hereafter the uniform local rate will be 3½ cents a mile on all its lines, while the through tariff to Boston will be reduced from 7 to 10 per cent. On some short distances the reduction of the local tariff will be as high as 20 per cent.

BOSTON, April 1.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company has declared, out of the surplus earnings of the current year, a cash dividend of $1 25 a share, and a dividend of 20 per cent. in stock, representing the surplus earnings invested in the road and equipment, payable May 3, to stockholders of record April 10, after which date the stock transfer-books will remain closed until May 3.

The stockholders of the Boston and Lowell Railroad have ratified the proposed lease by their company of the Massachusetts Central.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 1.—An order has been entered in the United States Circuit Court authorizing the Receivers of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad to purchase 1,500 tons of steel rails at $80 per ton, and fastenings, and to issue Receiver's certificates, not exceeding $31,750 in amount, to pay for them, the transportation, &c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 1.—In the matter of the Receivership of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, Judge Drummond orders paid out of the funds in the hands of Receiver John King, Jr., on April 1, the two coupons accruing on the second mortgage bonds October, 1879 and 1880. This will be the first payment made on the second mortgage bonds since the Ohio and Mississippi went into the Receivership of King and Torrance. Receiver King has ample funds out of which to pay these coupons, the total value of which will amount to about $250,000.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 1.—Two new railroads from this city are to be begun at once, viz.: the Jacksonville and Fernandina Road, 25 miles long, and the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Road to St. Augustine, about 40 miles.

THE NULLIFICATION ISSUE

THE DEFICIENCY BILL, WITH ITS RIDER, PASSED.

A MUCH SHORTER DEBATE THAN WAS EXPECTED—SENATOR EDMUNDS MAKES AN EFFECTIVE SPEECH AGAINST DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONARY METHODS—A STRICT PARTY VOTE.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Contrary to general expectation, the debate in the Senate to-day upon the Deficiency bill and its political rider was brief, and before 4 o'clock the bill was passed, with the rider intact, by a party vote of 35 to 21. Several Republican Senators had announced their intention to make short speeches upon the question, but at last it was decided that Mr. Edmunds should represent the party on the floor, and that the remaining Republican Senators should confine their efforts to the casting of their votes. The rider, as passed by the Senate, provides that all special Deputy Marshals of elections shall be appointed "by the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which such Marshals are to perform their duties, but should there be no session of the Circuit Court in the States or districts where such Marshals are to be appointed, then and in that case the District Judges are hereby authorized to convene their courts for the aforesaid purpose, said special Deputies to be appointed in equal numbers from the different political parties, and the persons so appointed shall be well-known residents of the voting precinct in which their duties are to be performed."

Mr. Edmunds's speech was a dispassionate but impressive review of the attempts of the Democrats to clog the wheels of government by withholding the pay of its executive officers, and a very destructive criticism of the rider under consideration. It was his duty, he maintained, to show its scope and tendency, in order that its supporters could not hereafter say that they voted for it in ignorance of the fact that they were destroying the supreme laws of the United States and delivering the Government into the hands of fraud, anarchy, and violence. After showing how the Democrats had endeavored to paralyze the Election laws at the end of the Forty-fifth Congress and in the extra session, he analysed the laws, in order that it might be plainly seen what they now sought to sweep away. The rider under consideration was, he declared, merely an expedient to enable the Democrats to carry on their battle against the laws and the President, an expedient whose provisions were so absurd and inconsistent that its passage would break down the laws as effectually as an absolute repeal could do it. The Marshals and their Deputies were the eyes and hands of the Chief Executive, but if the Deputies were to be appointed by the courts they could neither be commanded nor removed by the Marshals. The latter would have no authority over them, and the whole scheme of the Government as to the separation of the judicial and executive powers would be upset. In how many cases would the sessions of the Circuit Courts be held at the proper times for these appointments? The District Courts could never be convened for the purpose, because there was no State in which sessions of the Circuit Court were not occasionally held. But the Democrats cared not at all for these difficulties, because their sole object was to nullify the law. There was just as much sense in requiring each regiment to have two Colonels, one of each party, as in requiring a party division of executive officers of the Government. If the rider should become a law a Deputy could not take a man to prison if the prison was outside of the precinct in which the arrest was made, for his power would cease when he reached the boundary. In closing, he referred to the many bills introduced by Democrats, and now awaiting action, which proposed to overthrow just laws, to remove the safeguards of the ballot-box, and to throw open the United States Treasury to those who had been active in rebellion against their country. There was not one statute for the preservation of liberty, the execution of justice, and the maintenance of equal rights passed during the last 15 years, which the Democrats had not tried to destroy. This rider was only one of the revolutionary methods by which they were endeavoring to prevent the exercise of lawful authority for the preservation of the freedom and purity of elections. He wished to see good order, peace, and fraternity, but these must be based on justice, equality before the law, personal security, and fair elections. "We don't intend," said he, "to allow the laws which preserve these blessings to be broken down if we can help it, and I think we can."

Mr. Eaton made a short reply, in which he charged Mr. Edmunds with having made an argument for the ear of the President. The Republicans had appointed keepers of houses of prostitution and escaped convicts to be Deputy Marshals, and if Mr. Edmunds wanted to train with such people he would not restrain him.

The vote was then taken, and the Senate proceeded to consider other business. The Democrats have the satisfaction of knowing that they are not only committed to the rider, but also to all its inconsistencies, and the difficulties so plainly pointed out by Mr Edmunds which will attend its enforcement if it becomes a law. The bill now goes back to the House.

SENATOR EDMUNDS'S SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—At the expiration of the morning hour in the Senate to-day, the consideration of the special deficiency bill was resumed, the question being on its final passage.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, doubted that he could convince a majority of the Senate that this bill ought not to pass in its present form, but he felt it to be his duty, definitely, to set forth the exact proposition to be voted on, so that it could be said by no one that he voted in aid of giving the Government over to fraud, anarchy, and contention without knowing what he was voting for. The Forty-fifth Congress had adjourned without making any provision for the support of the Army, or for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, because the House insisted on forcing upon the Senate, then differing from it in political views, certain changes in the laws, as the sole and only condition on which the Government should be carried on at all, as far as they had anything to do with it. The Senate did not choose to submit to that style of legislation, for two reasons: First, because it believed that such attempts to change laws in essential and general respects were entirely out of place upon bills providing money to carry on the ordinary operations of the Government; and, second, because the Senate was of the opinion that this legislation, insisted on by the House as the sole condition on which it would permit the Government to go on at all, was, in itself, injurious to the welfare of the people. The sections sought to be repealed were those introduced to protect the just rights of the people in voting for members of Congress. These laws were substantially the same as those which had been adopted by most of the States for the proper conduct of their own elections, and had been supported since the foundation of the Government by all good men of both parties as necessary safeguards of social order and political liberty. Mr. Edmunds reviewed the history of the legislation of the extra session. What the majority had failed to do by repeal they attempted to do by nullification, by withholding appropriations for payment of the officers whose services were required to enforce the Election laws. He read long extracts from the Messages of the President vetoing the various bills passed at the extra session. "The adjournment of that session," said Mr. Edmunds, "without providing for the compensation of the persons charged with the maintenance of the peace and the execution of the laws, was unparalleled in the history of this country, if not in the history of nations. Now, within a year after, Congress was called into session to fulfill its bounden obligation to provide money to carry on the Government, and after, for nine months, the Marshals of the United States have been obliged to carry on their share of the duties of the Government at their private expense, and after this Congress has been in session four months, we at last reach what is called a Deficiency bill to pay these Marshals the sums they have advanced to carry on the Government out of their private pockets, and the condition on which we are only now willing to pay that past-due debt, which, to the shame of the United States, has existed so long, is that we must have a further [illegible]

bungs at the pretrying or consumption of the Election laws. To this proposition I invite the attention of the Democrats of the majority who do not the honor to be present.

Mr. EATON—That is a minority.

Mr. EDMUNDS—The minority do not need to be convinced.

Mr. Edmunds read and commented upon the Election laws, and said the Special Deputies appointed were not especially election officers, but were appointed under the general law authorizing Marshals to employ Deputies to aid them in enforcing the laws. He wished to show how the provision in this bill was obnoxious to the same objections urged against the previous attempt to destroy the whole act of the Election laws. Marshals were executive officers, and properly appointed by the Executive Department. We have them appointed by the Judicial Department, yet we violate the principle of the separation of the departments of the Government. He was opposed to arraying political partisans before a court, and compelling courts to devote their time to allowing partisans to carry out the laws. He asked the Democratic Senators if they thought such a system was a good one for the permanent administration of the laws? He was confident that they did not, and that if a Democratic President should be elected, this act, if passed, would be then repealed immediately, for the Democrats had acknowledged, in the debate on this question, that their efforts were not to make the laws, but were for the purpose of keeping them hence when they had the power they would sweep them from the statute-book. This measure was palpably a mere temporary party expedient. The Deputies now appointed are responsible to the Marshal, and he controls them. These officers are proposed to be appointed by the courts, would not be Deputy Marshals, and would not be controllable by the Marshal. This was the most skillful attempt to weaken the laws. These partisan officers would be independent of any executive control. Nobody but the courts could remove them, consequently if the court adjourned before the election was over they would remain in office until the court convened again. The bill provides that should there be no session of the Circuit Courts in the States where such Marshals are to be appointed, then the District Judges are authorized to convene their courts for the purpose. Was there a State in the Union where the Circuit Courts did not convene? Certainly not. The consequence was that the event on the contingency of which the District Court was convened can never happen. This was another provision designed to make the provisions of the present law a dead letter. If the United States courts were not in session in November when the election took place, and this was the case in several States, no Deputies could be appointed. In regard to the requirement that the two Deputies to be appointed must be of different political parties, Mr. Edmunds said such a provision for the appointment of executive officers was absurd. It would be as sensible to provide that every Militia regiment should have a Democratic and Republican Colonel, one to command one day and the other the next. Executive officers were employed to carry out the laws, and to caught to have nothing to do with politics. Mr. Edmunds then spoke at some length on the danger of introducing this system of appointing officers. Who was to judge as to the "good moral character" of the candidates. The term was too vague for legal definition. He regretted that the majority were to abrogate just and necessary laws. "I do not remember," he continued, "a single statute passed during the rebellion, or since its close, which was directed to the preservation of liberty, the execution of justice, and the protection of equal rights, that has not been assailed in this chamber, and that some measure or another has not been brought forward to overthrow, and this, as it seems to me, is only one brick in that vast edifice of intended extra-constitutional or revolutionary reaction. I remember the bill of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Beck] now pending, which provides for the repeal of nearly all the laws relating to taking the vote—and yet which is so framed as to give every man who had been an enemy of his country a right to appeal to the Treasury of the United States to pay him for the losses which he had suffered. I remember, too, that this is by design or accident I do not know; but that is its effect. Then there is the bill of my honorable friend from Maryland [Mr. Whyte] which provides in substance for cutting up root and branch the exercise of the judicial power of the United States in reviewing or relieving from the effect of the decisions of the State courts in cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States—the repeal substantially of all laws covered by that bill, laws that some of them were passed as early as the time of Andrew Jackson, by what was then more truly than now a Democratic Congress, and approved by that great man, designed to protect the officers and agents of the United States in securing justice, and in the defense of their rights in the tribunals of the United States. All these are to go with these Election laws. Then, there is the bill of my honorable friend from Delaware [Mr. Bayard], now on the calendar, to repeal the present law providing for the appointment of Supervisors of Election altogether, and to make a new law—inasmuch as it is feared that he cannot get entirely rid of the old one without putting something in its place just now; to make a supervisor, by which the appointment of Supervisors of Election anywhere in the United States shall depend on the will of the Democratic majority in this body; which would be a perfectly safe and convenient thing if we could only get it done. Then there is the other bill of my honorable friend [Mr. Bayard,] running through the same subject of assailing these provisions of law, providing that no arrest shall be made for any crime against the United States by a Marshal of the United States, or his Deputy, on election day, at any place in any State. Every State has laws that provide for arresting people on election days as well as at other times; but that is not good enough for modern notions. But the United States, even on the occasion of the election of one part of its own Government, members of the House of Representatives, shall not have power to lay its hands, by due process of law, upon the biggest criminal that there may be, should he take shelter at a voting place. What would be the effect? Why, only to turn over the ballot-boxes in every place where there was any disposition to violate the laws of the United States, and give the authority of the mob the ballot-box stuffer, the tissue-ballot man, the Governor and his Council of a State, perhaps. That is only another stone in this great edifice which we observe growing up. Then, I have noticed introduced in a former Congress, and I believe in this one, a bill to remove the Statute of Limitations and all the present safeguards against claims, as well as the provisions about loyalty, that I have spoken of before, so as to open up once more claims for all that has been lost during the years of disturbance from 1861 to this time. That is still being pushed somewhere. Then there is the famous bill, last but not least, of my friend from Indiana, [Mr. McDonald.] It is not quite through yet, to be sure. It went through one house, but it failed somewhere. It does seem that no one in our party can even make the President of the United States shall not be Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, and on that day the Army shall not suppress anything, but there shall be a general carnival of riot, so far as any power of the Executive under the Constitution shall exist to put it down. That stands at the head of the calendar. I am only surprised that my friend, in his eagerness to carry on his part in this great work of destruction and of reconstruction on different principles, has not pushed it through before this. This is the situation of these things very briefly stated, and I only need to sum it up by saying that this measure, sinks on a deficiency bill to pay a past due debt of the United States, the very existence of which would disgrace anybody else but us, on the condition upon which it is to be paid is only one other link in this chain of propositions intended to reverse everything that has taken place and now exists for the security and protection of the people of the United States, under the new Constitution. And so is that I hope my honorable friends on the other side will not insist upon pressing it. They had better pass this bill and pay the debt of the United States, and leave the changes of its laws for more suitable occasions and for better methods. And I do not say this because I do not know, but that I do—because I do not know, I say it because I think and feel what so many people profess, and that is a desire for the peace and the good order and the prosperity of the people of the United States. But that peace and good order and fraternity must be with us, as a peace and good order and fraternity that is real and felt everywhere, and a fraternity that is what its name implies—the peace of justice, the peace of equal law, the peace of personal security, the peace of freedom, of fair and just elections, the peace whose product and as it were step-sister is prosperity. The great and only throne is justice everywhere, and justice every where can only be had, as we all know, by equal law, justly administered. That is what we desire on this side of the chamber, that is what we intend shall not be broken down if we can help it, and we think we can."

Mr. BARKER, of Connecticut—The remarks of the honorable Senator from Vermont are probably, to use a favorite expression of his made with a "design to affect the character of this Government. Time will show the effect of the argument that has been made to-day. The Democratic Party, which has been assailed by the Senator from Vermont, is the party of the Constitution. The Democratic Party always stands by the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance of the Constitution, and when we find laws on the statute-books that in our judgment are objectionable, and laws which conflict with the Constitution, we take measures to repeal such laws. Fault is found with this bill because it says that "said Special Deputies shall be appointed in equal number from the different political parties, and that the persons appointed shall be of good moral character. The honorable Senator from Vermont finds fault with the bill in that regard, and I don't wonder at it. Under the laws of the United States, heretofore, there have been appointed as Special Deputy Marshals and Supervisors keepers of houses of prostitution and convicts just pardoned from State Prisons; and I beg to say to you, Mr. President, that the Democratic members of the Senate intend to put a stop to that. The honorable Senator from Vermont chooses to twit in that sneer, he may do so; and if there be any other excellent Senator who desires to lift up his voice in favor of that class of officers, we shall be very happy to hear from him.

The yeas and nays were then asked, Mr. CONKLING calling for the yeas and nays, the vote being yeas 33, nays 31—a party vote.

DEFEATING CUBAN INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, April 1.—A party of insurgents were defeated on March 27 in the Santa Clara district. The insurgents were overtaken the next day in the Remedios district, where they were completely beaten and dispersed. They left behind five dead, of whom two were Lieutenants. The Spanish had one killed and three wounded. Another party was beaten in the jurisdiction of Cinco Villas; four were killed, among them Capt. Alejandro Garcia, nephew of the well-known Julio Sanguily. Numerous other small engagements and dispersals are reported in the Provinces of Santiago and Santiago de Cuba. The insurgents are entrenched in small bands, extending into the jurisdiction of Cinco Villas. These outside of the provinces of Santiago de Cuba cannot openly on either bands, and are the terror of peaceful citizens.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

THE PUBLIC DEBT DECREASING.

A REDUCTION OF $14,719,397 LAST MONTH—THE FIRST GROWING SINCE 1872.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The reduction in the public debt during March was $14,719,397, and for the nine months ending yesterday nearly $47,000,000. The reduction of last month is the largest made in any one month since April, 1872, when it was nearly $15,500,000. For March, 1877, the reduction was over $14,000,000, but nearly $10,000,000 of this amount was derived from the Geneva award, which was covered into the Treasury that month. The unusually large reduction for March was due entirely to the increased receipts from Customs and internal revenue, a detailed statement of which will be found below.

The debt statement issued to-day shows a reduction in the interest-bearing debt, compared with the statement issued March 1, of $9,514,450. *This amount does not include the $5,000,000* of bonds purchased on Wednesday. For the first three months of the current fiscal year the aggregate reduction in the debt was less than $5,000, so that the reduction of $47,000,000 shown by the March debt statement for the nine months just closed was in fact accomplished since Oct. 1, 1879, a period of six months, being an average monthly reduction of nearly $8,000,000. The available cash now in the Treasury, after deducting all demand liabilities, is $152,685,101, which is an increase of over $1,300,000 compared with March 1. That portion of the assets called by the Treasurer "gold coin and bullion" shows an increase for the month, after deducting called bonds, interest due and unpaid, and outstanding gold certificates of nearly $1,300,000, a sum about equal to the increase in the net available balance. Deducting the silver certificates outstanding, there is now on hand 29,151,422 standard silver dollars, an increase over March 1 of $1,549,249. The manufacture of these coins during March was $2,350,200, which shows that the net amount of silver dollars put into circulation last month is a trifle over $800,000. There is an increase in fractional silver coins over March 1 of $810,000. The weight of the silver dollars and fractional silver now owned by the Treasury is about 850 tons. Including the deposits held by national banks the amount of United States and national bank notes now held by the Treasury is $37,713,285, against which the outstanding liabilities are $34,727,560. The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement:

Interest-bearing Debt.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$256,287,700 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	498,962,900 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent	250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	738,017,850 00
Refunding certificates	1,830,450 00
Navy pension fund	14,000,000 00
Principal	$1,760,098,400 00
Interest	18,980,960 51
Debt on Which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$9,922,865 26
Interest	881,566 45
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,742,211 00
Certificates of deposit	8,495,000 00
Fractional currency	15,625,297 00
Gold and silver certificates	20,145,420 00
Principal	$391,007,928 00
Unclaimed Pacific Railway interest	7,897 03
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,661,629,293 26
Interest	19,870,513 99
Total	$2,181,499,807 25
Total cash in the Treasury	201,106,983 03
Debt less Cash in the Treasury.	
April 1, 1880	$1,980,392,824 22
March 1, 1880	1,995,112,221 17
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1880	$14,719,396 95
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1879	46,814,432 15
Current Liabilities.	
Interest due and unpaid	$2,518,642 84
Debt on which interest has ceased	9,922,965 26
Interest thereon	881,566 45
Gold and silver certificates	20,145,420 00
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	8,495,000 00
Cash balance available April 1, 1880	159,143,388 48
Total	$201,106,983 03
Available Assets.	
Cash in the Treasury	$201,106,983 03
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352 68
Interest paid by the United States	45,651,155 94
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c.	14,983,707 66
By cash payments, 5 per cent	655,198 87
Balance of interest paid by the United States	32,012,249 41

(NOTE.—From a final revision of the 4 per cent loan accounts, it has been found that of the receipts on account of $1,850, created as accrued interest, was in fact principal. The amount has now been carried into the Treasury as principal and the bonds issued therefrom.)

The aggregate receipts of the Government for March were $30,840,413, against $20,782,834 for the corresponding month of 1879. The expenditures for March, 1880, were about $4,000,000 less than for March, 1879; the Customs receipts for last month were $20,170,692, against $13,281,521 for March, 1879, and the internal revenue receipts were $9,422,550, against $7,468,559 for the same month of last year. The receipts from all other sources show an increase of over $1,200,000 in favor of last month. The following table will show the receipts and expenditures for the nine months ending yesterday compared with the corresponding nine months of 1879:

	1880.	1879.
Customs	$137,835,016	$102,319,623
Internal revenue	89,391,375	80,552,483
Miscellaneous	21,539,947	19,998,470
Total	$248,766,338	$202,861,576
Expenditures	$136,423,391	$118,547,244
Surplus	$112,342,947	$84,314,332

The following is a statement of the coinage executed at the United States mints during the month of March:

Gold.		
Denomination.	*Pieces.*	*Value.*
Double eagles	25,000	$500,000
Eagles	223,840	2,238,400
Half eagles	454,760	2,273,800
Total gold	713,600	$5,112,200
Silver.		
Dollars	2,350,200	$2,350,200
Half-dollars	200	100
Quarter-dollars	200	50
Dimes	200	20
Total silver	2,350,800	$2,350,370
Minor Coinage.		
Five-cent pieces	600	$30
Three-cent pieces	600	18
One-cent pieces	1,298,600	12,986
Total minor coinage	2,299,800	$13,034
Total coinage	4,364,200	$7,475,604

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $542,640 28, and from Customs, $271,192 92.

The name of the Post Office at Old Point Comfort, Md., was changed to-day to Fortress Monroe.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 315,000 ounces of silver for the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day received a letter from St. Louis, bearing the initials of "O. B.," containing $500. The writer said: "I intended keeping this money, because the Government owes it to me; but upon reflection I concluded that two wrongs did not make a right." The money will be placed to the credit of the conscience fund.

The House Committee on Elections took up the Donnelly-Washburn case to-day, and upon the first motion that Mr. Washburn is entitled to his seat, decided in the negative by yeas 5, nays 6. Mr. Manning's resolution declaring Mr. Donnelly entitled to the seat was then put, and likewise decided in the negative—yeas 4, nays 8. This action will be embodied in a report to the House declaring Mr. Washburn's seat vacant, and remanding the matter to the people of the district for a new election.

The House Committee on the Revision of the Laws agreed to-day to report the following bill to the House, and ask a suspension of the rules to put it upon its passage: "That hereafter no judgment rendered by the United States Circuit and District Courts in the several States and Territories of the United States shall prevent the real cause of the judgment from being inquired into in any other court of the United States, or of any State, when the validity of such judgment is in question, or when the same is sought to be enforced, or when the same is sought to be enforced, or when the same is sought to be enforced

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NOTES OF RECENT BOOKS.

—*The Little Countess.* T. B. Peterson.—Octave Feuillet is a writer who needs all the art employed by French literary men to make his novels supportable. Although this novelette is readable in French, it is hardly worth the paper it is printed upon when translated into English.

—*Studies in the New Testament.* Charles Scribner's Sons.—The Pastor of the Memorial Church is Dr. Charles S. Robinson. Articles prepared by him for a religious newspaper have been put together without change from their colloquial form. Each one is on a particular text, as sermons are written.

—*The Act to Abolish Imprisonment for Debt.* Edward O. Ward.—A little treatise, bound in legal calf and decorated with several cuts showing various law buildings of old New-York, is put out by the Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the New-York Marine Court. A portrait of the Hon. Silas M. Stillwell, after whom the act to abolish imprisonment for debt is called, forms a frontispiece.

—*The Essentials of Anatomy.* G. P. Putnam's Sons.—Two Professors in the Medical School of the New-York University, Drs. Darling and Ranney, have made a most useful digest of exhaustive medical treatises with the object of giving to the student and the general practitioner a text-book and book of reference which shall not at all supersede the works of authors like Quain, Gray, and others, but save time when the object is not to learn full details, but to strike at generalities. No illustrations are given, since the treatise is not meant to supplant but to accompany the standard text-books.

—*Sewers and Drains.* D. Van Nostrand.—An illustrated octavo, with diagrams and tables, investigates the subject of sewage in populous districts; rules and formulæ determine the dimensions of drains and sewers under various circumstances. The work is by Julius W. Adams, Chief Engineer to the Board of City Works and Consulting Engineer to the Board of Health, Brooklyn. In 1857 the author was charged with the preparation of plans for the sewering of Brooklyn for an area of 20 square miles. In regard to the dry earth system, Mr. Adams allows that it has great advantages over the old midden heaps and cesspools, but maintains that it has not been shown that the compost is disinfected as well as deodorized.

—*Native Flowers and Ferns.* B. W. Bond & Co.—Four more parts of the series of flowers and ferns of the United States, by Thomas Meehan, bring the publication to the twentieth number of the second volume in the second series. In Part 17 an extra plate, printed as usual, in delicate colors on fine board, takes the place of No. 26 of Part 7. In the latter, *Solidago ulmifolia* was printed as *Solidago petiolaris.* The editor corrects this mistake at an expense to himself of $200. Part 18 contains a picture of the marsh marigold, with the usual four pages of text. Linnæus noted that it opened simultaneously with the sound of the cuckoo, but that was in a northern latitude. The name has been referred to the Virgin Mary, but Prior holds that it comes from the Saxon *mere mear-gealla* or "marsh-horse-gold" flower. In some parts of England they go under the name of "May-blobs."

—*William Lloyd Garrison.* Charles Drew.—Mr. Oliver Johnson has brought together various letters to the daily press into a volume, which has an appropriate introduction by John G. Whittier, and contains at the end the tributes of the Quaker poet, in verse, to the leader of the Abolitionists. The biography is more interesting to persons especially conversant with politics just before the war than to the general reader, but the testimony of a friend of Garrison, who was of and in the Abolition movement, is likely to increase in value as time goes on. The accounts of Boston before the war show how really homogeneous was the country, from Maine to Florida, until the agitation against slavery began to draw the lines and compel everybody to take sides for or against the Abolitionists. The latter were "socially ostracized" in New-England quite after the modern fashion.

—*Bunte Blüthen.* S. Zickel.—A member of the editorial staff of one of our German newspapers, Julius Brück by name, prints a modest pamphlet of verses of jovial and serious contents. The pieces are divided into "Laughing Songs" and "Heart and World" songs. Herr Brück is master of an easy, convivial style, to which the sonorous rhymes of the German language add solidity. The volume opens with a piece written for the round table of Prince Carnival, called "Weib und Wein":

"Narrenfreunde, lasst's beim Alten
Junge Weiber—alter Wein!
Wie bis heute ihr's gehalten
Soll es heut' und immer sein!"

An ambitious poem, called "Glaube und Wissenschaft," sings of science as the true religion and of truth as the true God. If any one wants to see a close translation into German of Poe's "Raven," let him get Herr Brück's little book.

—*The Maiden's Lodge.* Robert Carter & Brothers.—With Queen Anne furniture in the drawing-room, and Queen Anne buildings in the street, why not Queen Anne books on the library table? "The Maiden's Lodge" is a tale of the reign of Queen Anne told by Emily Sarah Holt. The resemblance between the reigns of Anne and Victoria, says the author, is most of all discernible in the fact that both were ages "of veneer." There was great form of godliness with general denial of its power; hot party spirit, with few men remarkable for genuine political convictions; a religious world engaged in violent polemics, but little honest desire to walk humbly with God. The book teaches a lesson for the present by conjuring up a romance of that age. The romance is pleasantly written, but can hardly be said to bring up very vividly the last century, notwithstanding some quaintness in the phraseology.

—*The Christian Preacher.* A. D. F. Randolph & Co.—Lectures delivered before the Yale Divinity School are gathered into a neat book. The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby spoke in his introductory lecture on the physical prerequisites in a candidate for the ministry. For a weak-bodied man to undertake the duties of a preacher seems to him a tempting of Providence. A sound body is necessary to a sound mind, and in a preacher the mind should be characterized by acuteness of perception, sound judgment, and industry. He must have both general knowledge and argumentative power. He is no popular haranguer or lyceum lecturer. The hearing of preaching is not to produce the same effect with the reading of a book, or with the performance of an actor. The pious preacher who has no psychical qualifications is a mere book, and often a book poorly printed; while the fluent and attractive orator who has no piety, no spiritual qualifications, is a mere actor. The true preacher is not to be confounded with either of these, and yet it must be said that the Church abounds with incompetent men. Many of the facts of stagnation or decay in the Church may be traced to a false conception of what a preacher should be.

—*A Respectable Family.* Donnelley, Gassette & Lloyd, Chicago.—A firm of Chicago publishers intend to encourage home talent by the issue of a series of original romances by American writers, presumably as yet unknown to fame. Ray Thompson is the author of "A Respectable Family." Jones, a rough backwoodsman, makes a fortune, and his family come up in the world without being able to make much change either in his manners or speech. But he is of the rough-diamond variety. Gilbert A. Pierce is the author of "Zachariah, the Congressman," a tale of American society. The member from a very bucolic district makes, in Washington, the acquaintance of Barnacastle, a man with a talent for borrowing money, and with other vices equally detestable. The brief glory of a Congressman's career is shown. Peggy, the rustic love of Zachariah, is disdained by him for a time, but a visit to Europe and a sojourn in Rome develops in her propensities alarmingly like those seen in Vinnie Ream; she paints a portrait of the President from photographs, and, of course, immediately emerges into a fame which astounds the faithless Zachariah.

—*Our Homes.* Presley Blakiston, Philadelphia.—The new handy volume of the American Health Primers is by Dr. Henry Hartshorne. The situation, construction, lighting, and warming of dwellings occupy his first attention. As to the last, warming as well as cooking by means of gas, he holds, will become common in our houses. Many years ago he proposed, in a communication to the Franklin Institute, warming and cooking by means of pure hydrogen gas conveyed through pipes separate from those of gas used for illumination. It has the advantage of giving off much heat in proportion to its volume, while ordinary burning gas produces also carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, and sulphurous acid, besides other deleterious substances contained in it before burning, which may escape through leakage. Should coal become more dear, or a very cheap process for making pure hydrogen be invented, the hydrogen stove may perhaps yet come into use. The gas-stove will assist in ventilation. Water supply, drainage, disinfection, population, and the homes of working men are further subjects which Dr. Hartshorne notices briefly.

—*Our Indian Wards.* Robert Clarke & Co.—George W. Manypenny was Commissioner of Indian Affairs from March, 1853, until March, 1857, and Chairman of the Sioux Commission of 1876. His book is an exhaustive review of the history of the dealings of the white race with the red in North America down to the present day, and occupies an octavo of 436 pages. Great moderation characterizes his method, but the general bearing of the history is strongly adverse to the white race in its relation to the uncivilized and semi-civilized tribes. Summing up the facts ascertainable regarding the late outbreak of the Utes, Mr. Manypenny remarks concerning the efforts now being made by interested parties to remove the Indians from Colorado: "In this the Government should move slowly and provide in advance a suitable tract of land where these people can by cultivation of the soil make their own support. The Government should not act prematurely because of the unreasonable and imperious demands of the Governor of Colorado, backed by the Senators and Representatives from that State, or be swayed by the pressing clamor of the hosts of men who have interests in the mines there, re-echoed by other hosts who stand ready to enter into the Ute country. The Ute mind should be reached; * * * they should have assured to them a perfect title to the home to which they may be transplanted, and, in addition, a fair money consideration." Mr. Manypenny reviews damagingly the financial management of Army officers of the highest grade in their disbursement of funds appropriated for the Indians.

—*Dickens's Dictionary of the Thames.* Charles Dickens, London.—Works like this and the companion "Dictionary of London" give some idea of the vastness of that complexus of cities and towns which is called London. Mr. Dickens states that his object is to give practical information to oarsmen, yachtsmen, and others who turn to the river for their amusement, to furnish a book of reference for residents and a useful hand-book for those connected with the port of London and its trade. Some attempt has been made to give life to a naturally dry subject, and while Mr. Dickens is far from treating the Thames as one might who made the river a hobby and a subject for curious and loving comment, his more practical style makes the book usefuler in general. While the majority of articles are simple statements of fact, as in ordinary guide-books, new and interesting articles are not wanting. "Etymology of the Thames" covers more than two pages of fine print. The name of the River Thames is purely Celtic:

"It has been the custom of Saxon or Anglo-Saxon philologists, who ignore the Celtic as an essential component of the English language, to trace the word Thames to a combination of 'Thame' and 'Isis,' without, however, accounting in any degree for the etymology of either of these two words. 'Thame' is the Celtic *Taom*, which signifies to empty, to pour out, to drain—a very excellent description of a great stream—and 'Is-is' is a reduplication of *uis*, the first syllable of *uisque*, water, so that in this combination the word Thames would simply signify 'Taomuis,' the French *Tamise*—the 'pouring out of the waters.'"

Maps of the river in short sections are printed in the text from time to time.

—*Treatise on Oral Deformities.* D. Appleton & Co.—If anything were needed to show the extraordinary development of the science of dentistry in the United States, this extensive treatise would do it. Dr. Norman W. Kingsley writes on the general subject as a branch of mechanical surgery, and therefore includes dentistry proper as a mere adjunct to his scheme. Many of the processes by which diseases of the mouth are cured or eccentricities remedied are inventions of his own. "When I began practice on certain specialties herein treated, I was obliged to invent nearly every process that I used." Numerous illustrations give the operator a clear idea of the original and borrowed methods. Part I. relates to irregularities of the teeth, Part II. to defects of the palate, Part III. to fractures of the jaws, and Part IV. to the mechanism of speech. Final chapters treat on the æsthetics of dentistry, a curious term to be found in such a book, but one entirely justified by the text. While treating of the palate, Dr. Kingsley explains the nasal drawl of the "Yankee." It is essential to the perfection of human speech that the nasal passage for the outflow of sound should at certain times be completely shut off, and all the sound directed through the mouth. If in such cases there be any escape of sound *behind the curtain of the palate, the purity of speech* is destroyed. The soft palate in conjunction with the muscular wall of the upper throat cavity must be under active control. The nasal twang of the "Yankee" is entirely owing to an inaction of these two organs. This is not owing in any sense to a deformity, but rather to a lazy habit of speech, imitated by children and confirmed as the normal condition of speech of a whole community.

—*The Master of Red Leaf.* E. J. Hale & Son.—While the Northern view of the South is being presented in novels like a "Fool's Errand," the South retaliates in kind, although with less skill. Elizabeth Avery Meriwether appears to have found a publisher in London before getting one in New-York. Considering the large audience which she must find in the South, it is a pity that she has not more art in defending the ideas of that part of the Union. The story is told by a New-England woman in the South, who is represented as a fanatic of the John Brown sect. The unnatural position Mrs. Meriwether is under makes her put in the mouth of this young woman some very extraordinary statements. New-England and Pennsylvania are not spared.

"'This increasing bitterness,' said the Master, with a still deeper sigh, as if the sore spot were deeper probed, 'the utter blindness of New-England to any and every good quality we may possess, her malignant distortion of our bad qualities, are indeed ominous signs of the future. New-England possesses many advantages over the South, and she uses them most ungenerously. She has the ear of the world; she has nothing to do but run manufacturing mills and printing-presses, and she uses the one power to impoverish the South and the other to malign. The South is an agricultural country, she runs neither mills nor printing-presses; she gets her bread by the sweat of her brow, from the soil of her land; she is voiceless to defend herself against the defamations of her enemies. And the worst of it is,' continued the Master after a pause, 'the virus of New-England hate, like a malignant gangrene, is fast spreading from the East to the West.' * * *

"'Rather,' said the Master, in that gentle, persuasive tone, the sweetness of which no other masculine voice ever equaled, 'call it desire for gain; greed of gain is a better term than money to apply to that primal cause. The institution of slavery is the superficial cause. Slavery was seized by New-England as a club with which to crush us, was held up as a crime to render us odious to the outside world.'"

Here is a Yankee who explains the cause of the war to have consisted in the love of New-England for filthy lucre. But neither Southerners nor Northerners are described with much closeness to reality; they are distorted figures used to express the hatred and contempt of the writer. In better hands the same motives might have been worked into something really telling.

—*Lamartine and his Friends.* G. P. Putnam's Sons.—Lamartine was the idol of young Frenchmen until the rise of the turbulent Romantic school dubbed him an old fogy. This account of his personality and writings, translated by Maria E. Odell, is written by a living French author, who has preserved his first impressions of admiration for Lamartine. Henri de Lacretelle was living with his parents at Macon, the birthplace of Lamartine, when that princely poet came to visit the elder Lacretelle.

"My father was walking in the garden of Bel-Air one afternoon in Autumn, when the name of Lamartine resounded through the house. I remember that my mother smiled, while I felt myself growing pale. * * * From my early college days I had bowed in admiration before two idols—Lamartine and Hugo. * * * Lamartine must have been about 40 years of age. He still preserved that well-known elegance which accorded so well with the purity and seriousness of his stanzas. His manly and gentle face, with its finely-carved features, stood out like marble. * * * By his dress and attitude one could easily tell that a part of his time was spent on horseback. He was fondling a greyhound that had followed him, and the first sound that I heard of that deep voice, which was to resound from the tribune and sink into the hearts of the people, was the name of his dog, Fido."

Henri de Lacretelle, therefore, saw him in 1836, after the publication of his two "Méditations," and before his celebrated journey in the Orient, where his princely retinue imposed on the imaginations of Eastern potentates as much as on the Western public. Few people realize how near Lamartine came to the present epoch; he was still living in 1869. After the coup d'état he retired from active politics, and in 1867 received a pension from Napoleon III. The original of this volume was published at Paris in 1872.

—*Moths.*—J. B. Lippincott & Co.—The popular writer of romances who calls herself "Ouida" remains true to her name and true to her first style as we found it in novels like "Granville De Vigne" and "Idalia." The style is that of the society-heroic, dear to shop-girls, being interlarded with French phrases, which, as years have gone on, and the author has really learned to know cities and men, are brought in with more appropriateness than in the old days. Lady Dolly is a young widow who has lived a very strait-laced life with her husband in an English rural neighborhood, and uses her freedom to become a woman of the world in Paris, leaving her only daughter, Vere, in charge of her grandmother. When Vere insists upon seeing her mother, she does not know what to make of her friskiness, nor does the mother know what to do with Vere. However, she worries her into a marriage with a Russian Prince, who is blasé to an almost Byronic degree, and Vere becomes one of those cold, statuesque, suffering heroines who represent, with Ouida, the quintessence of tragedy. The first impression of "Moths" is not so bad, but it degenerates soon into a weariness of words, notwithstanding a certain undeniable air of cleverness.

—*Brain Work and Overwork.* Presley Blakiston.—Dr. H. C. Wood, Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases in the University of Pennsylvania, writes this number of the "American Health Primers." He thinks there is some foundation for the belief that the exigencies of modern life are producing an ever-increasing amount of nervous diseases, although statistics do not support him. Reliable statistics are wanting, at least for America, and the figures given for England are open to criticism. It may be that nervous diseases seem more frequent, only because we recognize them more clearly than did our fathers, yet the English statistics, which seem to prove that nervous diseases are not on the increase, do not take into consideration persons who are ill, but persons who have died. Life-long nervous diseases are, therefore, unrepresented. He inveighs against sudden changes of habit, and instances a night spent in a forest in camp under a pile of blankets. He was shivering with cold. A guide some yards off rose from the damp ground where he had spent the night entirely unprotected, except by his cotton shirt and pantaloons, and, looking at his coat hanging in the tree overhead, said: "I'll be gol darned if it warn't cold enough last night to put one's coat on." As to alcohol in small amounts it is an arterial and cerebral stimulant; in large quantities it paralyzes both brain and heart. Tippling and gluttony, the over-use of tobacco, coffee, and tea, and sexual excess are considered from the same cautious and sober stand-point, not denounced, but their evil effects fully stated.

"Sleeplessness is a very common indication of overwork, which, when pronounced, demands medical advice. Of still more importance are the following manifestations, and the only counsel I can give those who suffer from them is to lose no time in trifling, but to seek at once the best medical attention. Such are numbness in one or more of the extremities, permanent slight loss of control over some groups of muscles, momentary loss of consciousness, failure of memory, or loss of the power of fixing the attention. In some cases the forewarnings consist simply of momentary losses of power in the arms or legs."

THE NEW MANHATTAN MARKET.

A large meeting of property-owners in the vicinity of West Thirty-fourth-street was held in the Manhattan Market at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to take some action in regard to the opening of the new market, which is announced for next month. Among the prominent gentlemen present were Morris K. Beer, William H. Webb, James K. Jessup, George Moore, Andrew Ward. George Moore, President of the West Side Bank, was called to the chair. He announced that the object of the meeting was to second the efforts of the Metropolitan Market Company in the establishment of an up-town market. Mr. Charles P. Palmer, President of the Metropolitan Company, made a long address. He said the encouragement the company had received in its endeavor to bring into closer contact the large consumers and the producers would be exemplified next week by an advertisement giving the names of all parties who have agreed to cooperate with the managers. This list would be that of a trade in itself. He was thoroughly satisfied that those dealers now opposed to the market would, so soon as they saw the success of the opening, at once apply for stands, instead of waiting to be solicited. Mr. Palmer read several reports from the managers of surface railroads and officers of the Jersey City ferries, showing that the new market would have ample facilities of access. W. H. Webb suggested that as the property-owners were to be greatly benefited by the success of the new market, they should put their shoulders to the wheel, and aid the enterprise not only by words, but deeds, and he moved that a fund be started to properly advertise the new market in the interest of the property-owners. Andrew Ward seconded the motion, and quite a large fund was raised on the spot. After some discussion in regard to the opening of Twelfth-avenue from Twenty-third to Forty-second-street, it was decided that steps to that end should be taken at once, and the meeting adjourned.

THE O'LEARY BELT CONTEST.

Another meeting of the walkers who intend to compete for the O'Leary belt, now in the possession of "Nic" Murphy, was held yesterday afternoon in Madison-Square Garden. Bryan McSwyny was chosen to preside, and 15 of the pedestrians were present or represented by proxies. It was decided to employ two managers for the contest, each to receive $200 for his services. Several candidates were balloted for, and the majority voted for Charles Colvin and Chairman McSwyny, who were empowered to appoint the necessary force of door-keepers. J. Wood, of New-Jersey, asked permission to withdraw from the contest, on the ground that his sister is in a dying condition. After a great deal of talk touching the matter, a majority of the other aspirants for the belt declined to concur in a motion to return Wood's $500 to him. The pedestrians will meet on Saturday to draw lots for tents.

AN ASSESSMENT VACATED.

The work of regulating, grading, paving, and flagging Manhattan-street was done under the direction of the Treasurer of the Department of Parks. John H. Screven, an owner of property upon the street, petitioned the Supreme Court to vacate the assessment levied upon him, on the grounds that the Commissioners of the Department of Parks were charged with the duty of directing the manner in which the work should be performed, and that they could not delegate their authority. The City claimed that as the acts of their Treasurer were approved by the Park Commissioners, the latter officers had really directed the work in accordance with law. Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday vacated the assessment, holding that the Park Commissioners did delegate their power without authority of law.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 74, 138, 196, 238, 284, 309, 312, 314, 315, 333, 336, 338, 343, 346, 347, 350, 355, 356, 363, 364, 365, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Shea, C. J., and Sinnott and Hawes, JJ.

Appeals from Judgments—Nos. 7, 17, 10, 8, 19. Appeals from Orders—No. 15.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 1.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	7¼	Justice	1⅛
Alta	3⅞	Jackson	3⅛
Argenta	19-32	Lady Washington	11-16
Belcher	3⅝	Mexican	18¼
Best & Belcher	9⅝	Mono	7⅛
Bullion	3⅛	Mammoth	2⅛
Bodie	10¼	McClinton	13-16
Belle Isle	1	Maybelle	5-16
Boston Consolidated	1	Manhattan	1
Bulwer	7⅝	Northern Belle	17
Black Hawk	27-32	Noonday	4
Belvidere	3	North Belle Isle	¾
California	3	Ophir	17
Chollar	3¼	Oro	4¼
Consolidated Virginia	3	Overman	1¼
Crown Point	2⅞	Potosi	3⅞
Caledonia	1	Raymond & Ely	9-16
Dudley	11-16	Real del Monte	1
Eureka Consolidated	19¾	Savage	5¼
Exchequer	2⅝	Sierra Nevada	21
Gould & Curry	4⅞	Susan Bulwer	¾
Grand Prize	1⅛	Silver King	8⅞
Goodshaw	13-32	Syndicate	1¼
Hale & Norcross	5⅝	Silver Hill	½
Hillside	13-16	Tioga	2¾
Imperial	7-16	Union Consolidated	36⅞
Independence	1	Yellow Jacket	8
Julia Consolidated	1		

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., April 1.—The following are the closing official prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	15½	Eastern R. R.	41
Boston Land	10	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	69
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	118	Calumet & Hecla	237
Atch. & Top. l. g. 7s	115½	Copper Falls	13
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	130	Duncan Silver	3¾
Atch. & Top. l. 5s	124	Franklin	21
Eastern R. R. 3½s	93	International	3⅝
Hartford & Erie 7s	57½	Pewabic, (new stock)	25
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	130½	Quincy	34
Boston & Albany R. R.	148	Ridge	7½
Boston & Maine R. R.	128	Silver Islet	13
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	148	Madison Copper Mine	3
Chi. C. Dub. & Minn.	70	Allouez Mining Co.	14½
Cin. San. & Clev.	13¼		

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 1.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4½s, R., '91.	U. S. 4s, C., 1907.
$5,000....b.c.109½	$118,000 x int.106¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 4½s, R., '91.	U. S. 4s, R., 1907.
$10,000....109	$12,900..b.c.106¾

SALES TO 3 P. M.

M., K. & T. con. as.	N. Y., L. E. & W.	Metropolitan.
$10,000....108	400....46¼	250....100½
Mo., K. & T. 2s.	1000....46½	200....100½
20,000....67	500....b3. 46½	50....100
Can. So. 1st g'd.	500....b60. 46½	500....99¾
5,000..b3. 91¼	600....46¼	100....b3. 99⅞
2,000....91¼	4600....46	100....s3. 99⅝
O. & M. 1st, Sp. D.	500....b10. 46¼	250....99½
3,000....81	500....b3. 46½	100....99
K. P., Den. D. 6s,	50....45¾	400....98
with cou. cer. as.	500....45⅞	100....97½
1,000....108	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	100....97¼
1,000....108½	200....70½	100....97
N. Y., L. E. & W.	100....70	500....96
new 2d consol.	Union Pacific.	100....95½
20,000....92½	100....90⅞	100....95⅞
5,000..b3. 92⅝	100....91	100....96
5,000....92½	200....91½	100....95¾
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	200....90¾	600....95½
5,000....101½	Central of N. J.	200....s3. 95
Lou. & Nash. con.	50....84½	100....94½
5,000, x int. 114½	100....84⅞	200....94
C. & O. cur. int.	200....84¾	200....93
10,000....44½	Michigan Central.	300....94
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	200....93¾	N. Y. Elevated.
1,000....104¾	300....93⅝	50....113½
S. L. & I. M. 2d pf. in.	100....93¼	100....113¾
5,000....83	300....93½	100....s30. 113
5,000....82½	North-western.	100....113
L. S. coup. 2d.	100....96½	Manhattan.
5,000....119	North-western pf.	400....28⅞
C., B. & Q. 7s.	10....110½	200....28¾
2,000....120⅞	St. Paul.	400....28½
Mob. & O. 1st db.	400....83	300....28¼
5,000....74½	100....82⅞	200....27¾
Mechanics' Bank.	St. Paul pf.	1000....27½
100....145	200....105	1000....27¼
Wells-Fargo Ex.	W., St. L. & Pac.	800....27
10....107	500....b3. 44⅝	200....26¾
Little Pittsburg.	100....44½	300....27⅛
13....8⅞	400....44⅝	300....27⅛
Silver Cliff Min'g.	Wab., S. L. & P. pf.	100....27
400....5½	100....69⅝	1600....26¾
Standard Mining.	100....69½	220....26½
100....31½	Del., Lack. & W.	300....26¼
Montauk Gas Coal.	400....93⅝	400....26½
200....50	1000....93½	1000....26
Del. & Hudson.	H. & Texas Cent.	300....25⅞
50....85½	100....81½	200....25¾
Illinois Central.	Ind., Bl. & West.	225....26
100....b3. 103	100....35	300....26½
Rock Island.	Kansas & Texas.	200....27
100....189	200....44½	200....26¾
Ches. & O. 2d pf.	Lake Erie & West.	Northern Pacific.
100....25¼	100....35½	400....30½
Pacific Mail.	Marietta 1st pf.	100....30⅝
300....43	200....10½	200....30¼
200....42⅞	Nash., C. & St. L.	500....30
300....42¾	200....81½	Northern Pac. pf.
800....42⅝	100....81	100....52¾
1400....42½	N. Y., Ont. & West.	300....53
400....42⅝	200....27	100....53¼
400....42¼	Mobile & Ohio as.	20....52¼
400....b3. 42½	100....23¼	100....52⅞
N. Y. C. & Hud.	100....23	St. Paul & S. C.
200....135½	Han. & St. Jo.	100....44¾
100....135	300....36¾	300....45
700....134¾	Han. & St. Jo. pf.	100....44½
200....134⅞	100....72	St. L. & I. M. as.
300....134½	200....71¾	200....58⅞
300....134¼	Ohio & Miss.	100....58¾
100....134¾	100....38⅝	Lake Shore.
100....134½	100....38¼	100....109⅝
500....135	300....38½	300....109½
300....135½	Central Pacific.	50....109
Western Union.	50....80½	100....b3. 109¼
200....107⅞	St. L. & S. Fr. pf.	
600....108	100....56¼	

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—APRIL 1.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

South Bulwer.	Gold Placer.	Hukill.
100..b.c.s3. .56	100....b.c. .96	800....b.c.2.90
300..b.c.s3. .55	500..b.c.b3. .98	200....b.c.2.90
100....b.c. .57	500....b.c. .96	200.b.c.b30.3
300..b.c.s3. .57	500..b.c.b3. .98	100....s.c.2.90
100....b.c. .57	500.b.c.b60.1.05	Great Eastern.
100.b.c.s10. .58	100....b.c. .98	1000.b.c.b30. .50
100....b.c. .60	1000....b.c. .97	200....b.c. .48
500....b30. .65	200....b.c. .98	200....b.c. .49
100....s.c. .65	500.b.c.b30.1.05	200....b.c. .49
100....s.c. .66	100.b.c.b30.1.05	500....b30. .51
South Hite.	1000.b.c.b3. .98	1700....s.c. .50
100....b.c.2.05	1400....s.c. .98	South Bodie.
100.b.c.b10.2.10	500.b.c.s10. .99	100....b.c. .40
Little Pittsburg.	1000....b.c. .98	100..b.c.b3. .40
50....b.c.8.25	1000.b.c.b15.1	100....b.c. .40
Eureka.	500.b.c.b30.1.05	100....b.c. .44
100....b.c.19	200.b.c.b15.1.05	300....b.c. .46
50....b.c.19	500....b.c.1	100....b.c. .45
100....b.c.19	1000.b.c.b40.1.05	500........ .46
Moose.	100....b.c.1	Granville.
2000....s.c.1.20	200....b.c. .98	200....b.c. .27
100........1.20	200....b.c.b5. .99	Tioga.
100....b30.1.20	2500....b.c. .98	50....b.c.2.50
Calaveras.	500.b.c.s30. .98	25....s.c.2.50
100..b.c.s3.1.60	2500.b.c.b30.1.05	Goodshaw.
100....b.c.1.60	100..b.c.b3. .99	100....b.c. .46
100....b.c.1.50	100....b10.1	100....s.c. .47
500....b.c.1.60	1000....s.c. .99	California.
Bulwer.	1000....s.c. .98	100..b.c.b3.2.90
120....b.c.8.25	Rappahannock.	75........2.85
10........8.25	300....b.c. .32	Bodie.
Leadville.	100....b.c. .34	100....b.c.9.75
300....b.c.3.15	100....b.c. .35	25....s.c.9.75
Buckeye.	100....b.c. .34	American Flag.
100....b.c. .54	1000....b30. .34	300..s.c.b3. .62
500....s.c. .53	Green Mountain.	300..s.c.s60. .61
1000..s.c.s3. .53	100........3.25	1000....s.c. .62
Tuscarora.	Lucerne.	700..s.c.b3. .61
100....s.c. .35	200........21	Climax.
Navajo.	Independence.	100.s.c.b30.2.20
300....s.c. .25	500....b.c. .22	100....s.c.2.15

THURSDAY, April 1—P. M.

The stock speculation was decidedly strong to-day, with an upward tendency to prices. In the early dealings the advance ranged from ¼ to 2¼ ⅌ cent., Western Union, Erie, Pacific Mail, Central Pacific, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Union Pacific being most conspicuous in the improvement. The break in the elevated railroad shares during the afternoon had a depressing influence on values, and caused a reaction of ¼ to 2 ⅌ cent. In the final dealings, however, a firmer tone prevailed, and there was a recovery of ⅛ to 1⅛ ⅌ cent. from the lowest point. The decline in the elevated railroad stocks was due to reports that the Manhattan Company had submitted a proposition to the Directors of the two elevated roads asking the latter to agree to a reduction in the dividends. Metropolitan fell off 12½ ⅌ cent., Manhattan 7⅝ ⅌ cent., and New-York 4⅝ ⅌ cent., but the two first named closed at a recovery of 1 ⅌ cent. The Granger shares were very firmly held, and recorded only slight fluctuations. The advance in the trunk line stocks was based on favorable reports in regard to the earnings of the various companies. Investment shares were firm and in good demand. Among the miscellaneous shares, Nashville and Chattanooga rose 4½ ⅌ cent., but later lost most of the improvement.

The transactions aggregated 243,820 shares, including 48,500 Erie, 45,725 Manhattan, 18,200 Pacific Mail, 16,800 New-York Central, 12,600 Metropolitan, 9,100 Union Pacific, 8,600 Wabash, 8,100 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 7,400 Michigan Central, 6,800 Lake Shore, 6,000 Nashville and Chattanooga, 5,900 Western Union, 5,200 St. Paul, and 5,100 Northern Pacific.

North-west common sold at 96⅝@96⅞; preferred at 110; St. Paul at 82¾@83⅛; preferred at 105@105⅝; Lake Shore advanced from 109⅛ to 109⅞, declined to 109, and closed at 109¼; Michigan Central rose from 93¼ to 94¼, fell off to 93⅛, and finally sold at 93⅛; Canada Southern advanced from 66⅝ to 67¼; Erie rose from 45¾ to 46⅛, reacted to 45⅞, and closed at 46; the preferred fell off from 70½ to 70; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose to 94⅜, and declined to 93⅜; Delaware and Hudson rose to 86½, and reacted to 86; New-Jersey Central advanced to 85⅜, and fell off to 84⅜; Reading sold at 70@70⅜; Morris and Essex at 108; New Central Coal at 35; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern declined to 74; St. Paul and Minneapolis fell off to 58⅛ and rose to 58⅝; St. Paul and Sioux City advanced to 45, and later sold at 44¼; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose to 37¼, and the preferred to 72¼, with closing sales at 36⅞ and 71¾, respectively; Houston and Texas advanced to 83, and fell off to 81½; Lake Erie and Western sold at 35@35½; Cedar Falls declined to 24½ and rallied to 24¾; Ontario and Western sold at 26⅝@27; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western advanced from 32 to 35; Kansas and Texas advanced from 44¼ to 45⅜, and reacted to 44½; Nashville and Chattanooga advanced from 81 to 84½, and reacted to 81; Northern Pacific declined from 31¼ to 30, and preferred from 53⅛ to 52¾; Ohio and Mississippi rose from 38⅛ to 39, and reacted to 38½; Wabash rose from 44½ to 44⅞, and preferred from 69¼ to 70, closing at 44⅞ for the former and at 69⅝ for the latter; St. Louis and San Francisco fell off from 41 to 40½, do. preferred selling at 56@56½; Iron Mountain rose from 58¾ to 59¼, fell off to 58⅝, and closed at 58¾; Union Pacific advanced from 89½ to 91¾, and closed at 90⅝; Central Pacific rose from 78¼ to 80; Pacific Mail advanced from 41⅜ to 42¼, reacted to 41¾, rose to 43⅛, fell off to 42¼, and closed at 42½; Manhattan Elevated declined from 32¾ to 32, rose to 33⅜, broke to 25¾, and closed at 26¾; Metropolitan dropped from 105½ to 93, and rallied to 94; New-York declined from 117⅜ to 113; Western Union rose from 106¾ to 109, reacted to 107, and closed at 108; Atlantic and Pacific rose from 43⅛ to 44½, and reacted to 44; New-York Central advanced from 135¼ to 136, fell off to 134, and recovered to 135⅛; Rock Island declined from 190 to 189; Illinois Central sold at 109@109½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy rose from 148½ to 149¾. Among mining stocks, Standard declined to 31, and rallied to 31½; Silver Cliff sold at 5¼@5½; Deadwood at 19; Climax at 2½, and Little Pittsburg at 8⅛.

The Money market was easier than for many days past, and the great bulk of the business in call loans was at 6 ⅌ cent., which was the closing rate. Exceptional transactions were reported at 1-32 per diem and interest. The easier feeling in the market was partly due to the payments by the Treasury on account of the bonds purchased yesterday for the sinking fund. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5@6 ⅌ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 9-16, selling 5-16 premium; Charleston scarce, buying ⅛@3-16, selling ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial, 150@175 premium; bank 250 premium; St. Louis, 50 discount; Chicago, 50@60 discount, and Boston, 25c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London a shade weaker at 98@98⅛ for both money and the account. United States Government bonds were strong and ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. higher, at 108⅞ for new 4s, 111¼ for 4½s, and 105⅝ for 5s. In American railway securities, Erie common advanced from 46½ to 47; Pennsylvania from 53½ to 54; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 65 to 67; do. Seconds from 28¼ to 30¼; Erie consolidated Seconds declined from 94½ to 94¼; Illinois Central from 112½ to 111½; Reading from 36 to 35⅞; New-Jersey Central stock from 86@87 to 84@86; New-York Central declined from 138½, ex interest, to 138, but later advanced to 139. This was fortnightly settling day at the London Stock Exchange. Bar silver was steady at 52½d. ⅌ ounce. The statement of the Bank of England for the past fiscal week shows a decrease in specie of £316,000, and the proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities, which last week was 46 ⅌ cent., is now 43⅞ ⅌ cent., the bank rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 ⅌ cent. At Paris, Rentes declined from 83f. 70½c. to 83f. 25c., but recovered to 83f. 45c. The Bank of France gained 2,427,000f. in bullion during the past fiscal week, and has reduced its rate of discount to 2½ ⅌ cent.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull, and without change in either the nominal or selling rates, bankers' bills being quoted at $4 84½@$4 84⅝ for 60 days, and $4 87¼@$4 87½ for demand; cables at $4 87¾@$4 88, and demand at $4 83@$4 83½.

Government bonds continue strong and prices made a further advance. New 4s sold up to 106⅝ for both coupon and registered, the former ex interest; registered 4½s sold up to 109½, and do. coupon were also nominally quoted at that price against 108½, at which the last reported sales were effected. Railroad mortgages were firm and in good demand. The changes generally were slight. The inquiry was most active for the Erie issues, which sold up to 92⅝ for consolidated Seconds, and to 86⅜ for funded 5s, closing, however, at a fractional reaction; Ohio and Missouri Seconds sold at 113¾@114, ex interest; do. Springfield Division rose from 80½ to 81½, closing at 81; Kansas and Texas Firsts sold at 102⅞@103, and do. Seconds at 67@67¼, the latter ex interest; C. C. and I. C., supplementary, sold up to 83; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts fell off to 91, and recovered to 91½. State bonds were steady. Louisiana Consols sold at 51.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 1.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107⅝	*107⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108½	108½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103¼	103¼
Adams Express	113¾	113
American Express	57½	57½
Albany and Susquehanna	107¾	107¾
Alton and Terre Haute	26	25
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	70	70
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	43¼	44
American District Telegraph	76	76
Boston Water Power	16¼	16¼
Boston Air Line	50	50
Boston Land Company	11¼	11¼
B., C. R. and Northern	76½	74
Canton	58½	58½
Canada Southern	66⅝	67¼
Climax Mining	2¼	2¼
Cariboo Mining	3	3
Central Arizona	7½	7½
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	41½	41
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	79	78¾
Chesapeake and Ohio	23¾	24
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	31	31
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	25	25¼
C., C. and I. C.	16¼	16½
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	148½	149¾
Chicago and Alton	115	115
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	58⅛	58⅝
Chicago and North-west	96⅝	96⅝
Chicago and North-west pref.	110¼	110
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	82⅝	82⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	104¾	105
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	190	189
Cleveland and Pittsburg	111	1[illegible]
Consolidation Coal	35	35
Cumberland Coal	62	62
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	93⅞	93¾
Delaware and Hudson Canal	85½	86
Excelsior Mining	20¼	20½
Frankfort and Kokomo	22½	22½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	37¼	36¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	72	71¾
Harlem	180	180
Homestake Mining	34	34
Houston and Texas	81	81½
Illinois Central	109	109
Indianapolis, Bloomington and West.	30½	35
Central Pacific	78¼	80
Ohio Central	24	24½
Keokuk and Des Moines	14⅞	14⅞
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	36¼	36¼
Lake Shore	108¾	109¼
Lake Erie and Western	35¼	35½
La Plata	6½	6½
Louisville and Nashville	160	160
Little Pittsburg	9	8⅝
Lou., N. Alb. and Chicago	95	95
Manhattan Railroad	32¾	26¾
Mariposa	3½	3½
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	10½	10½
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	7½	7½
Metropolitan Railroad	105½	94
Michigan Central	93¼	93½
Mobile and Ohio	23½	23
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	44⅝	44½
Morris and Essex	108	108
Maryland Coal	26	26
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	80	81
New Central Coal	34	35
New-Jersey Central	85	84¾
New-York Central	135½	135[illegible]
New-York and New-Haven	156½	156½
New-York Elevated	117½	113
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	45¾	45⅞
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	71	70
Northern Pacific	31⅛	30
Northern Pacific pref.	53½	52⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	38	38½
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	76½	76
Ontario Mining	37½	37½
Oregon Railway and Navigation	109½	109½
Pacific Mail	41⅝	42½
Panama	183	183
Pennsylvania	210	210
Philadelphia and Reading	70¼	70¼
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	118	118
Pullman Palace Car Company	117	117
Quicksilver	17½	17½
Quicksilver pref.	68	68
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	30	30
Rensselaer and Saratoga	120	120
Standard Mining	32	31½
Sutro Tunnel	2⅞	2⅞
St. Louis and San Francisco	41	40½
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	56	56¼
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	79	79
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	59	58¾
St. Paul and Sioux City	44¾	44¼
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	79¾	79¾
New-York, Ont. and Western	27½	27
Union Pacific	89½	90⅝
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	44⅝	44¾
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	69⅝	69½
Wells-Fargo Express	108	108
Western Union Telegraph	106¾	108
United States Express	48	48¾

* Ex interest.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Adams Express	113	113	190
Alton & Terre Haute	25	25	100
Atl. and Pacific Tel.	44½	44	1,275
American Dis. Telegraph	76	75⅞	2,600
B., C. R. and Northern	74	74	114
Cedar Falls and Minn.	24¾	24½	200
Canada Southern	67¼	66⅝	1,200
Climax Mining	2¼	2¼	320
Cariboo Mining	3	3	1,500
Central Arizona	7½	7½	700
Chic., St. Louis and N. O.	41	40	300
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	78⅞	78¾	400
Chesapeake and Ohio	24½	24	600
Ches. and Ohio 2d pref.	25½	25¼	100
Col., Chic. and Ind. Cen.	17	16½	900
Chicago, B. and Quincy	149¾	149	400
Chicago and Alton	115	115	200
Chicago, St. Paul and M.	58⅝	58⅛	400
Chicago and North-west	96⅞	96⅝	2,800
Chic. and North-west pf.	110	110	800
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	83⅛	82¾	4,200
C., M. and St. Paul pref.	105⅝	105	1,000
Chi., R. I. and Pacific	189	189	200
Central Pacific	80	80	600
Del., Lack. and West.	94⅜	93⅜	8,100
Del. and Hudson Canal	86½	86	480
Deadwood Mining	19	19	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	37¼	36¾	600
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	72¼	71¾	1,200
Houston and Texas	83	81½	400
Illinois Central	109½	109	1,300
Ind., Bloom. & Western	35	32	300
Lake Shore	109⅞	109	6,800
Lake Erie and Western	35½	35	900
Louisville and Nashville	160	160	700
Little Pittsburg	8⅝	8½	200
Manhattan Railroad	33⅜	25¾	45,725
Marietta and C. 1st pref.	10½	10½	500
Metropolitan Railroad	105	93	12,600
Michigan Central	94¼	93⅛	7,400
Mobile and Ohio	24	23	300
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	45⅜	44¼	2,800
Morris and Essex	108	108	280
Montauk Gas Coal	50	50	200
Nash., Chat. and St. L.	84½	81	6,000
New Central Coal	35	35	200
New-Jersey Central	85⅜	84¾	1,600
New-York Central	136	134	16,800
New-York Elevated	115	113	1,207
New-York, L. E. & West.	46⅛	45¾	47,900
N. Y., L. E. & West. pref.	70½	70	800
Northern Pacific	31¼	30	1,200
Northern Pacific pref.	53⅛	52¾	3,900
Ohio and Mississippi	39	38⅛	4,400
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	76½	76	200
Ontario and Western	27	26⅝	1,000
Ohio Central	24½	24½	100
Pacific Mail	43⅛	41⅜	13,200
Phila. and Reading	70⅜	70	2,400
Silver Cliff	5½	5¼	600
Standard Mining	31½	31	400
Sutro Tunnel	2⅞	2⅞	300
St. Louis and San Fran.	41	40½	600
St. L. and San F. pref.	56½	56	1,000
St. Louis and Iron M.	59¼	58⅝	1,900
St. P. and S. City	45	44¼	700
Union Pacific	91¾	89½	9,100
W., St. L. and Pacific	44⅞	44½	2,000
W., St. L. and Pacific pref.	70	69	6,600
Wells-Fargo Express	106	106	200
Western Union Tel.	109	107	5,900
United States Express	48¾	48¾	200
Total sales			243,820

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103¾	104
United States 6s, 1880, coupons	103¾	104
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105½	105⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	105½	105⅝
*United States 5s, 1881, registered	102	102¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	103⅛	103⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	108⅞	109⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅞	109⅛
United States 4s, 1907, registered	106½	106⅝
*United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106½	106⅝
United States currency 6s, 1895	125	....
United States currency 6s, 1896	125	....
United States currency 6s, 1897	125	....
United States currency 6s, 1898	125	....
United States currency 6s, 1899	125	....

* Ex interest.

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$148,179,685
Balances	5,818,843

UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1880.

Receipts	$795,057 78
Payments	5,795,196 86
Gold balance	100,214,429 37
Currency	4,862,301 41

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	..@485½	484¼@484¾
Demand	..@488½	487¼@487½
Cable transfers	..@489½	487¾@488
Commercial	..@ ..	483 @483½
Commercial, 3 days	..@ ..	485½@486
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@519⅜	518¾@520
Demand	515⅝@515⅞	516¼@517½
Cable transfers	..@515	@515⅝
Commercial	..@ ..	521¼@522½
Commercial, 3 days	..@ ..	520 @521¼
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@518¾	519⅜@520
Demand	515⅝@519¼	516¼@517½
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@520¾	520⅝@521¼
Demand	516⅞@517½	517½@518¾
Reichsmarks:		
60-days sight	93 @ 93½	94⅞@ 95
Demand	95⅜@ 95⅝	95⅝@ 95¾
Commercial	..@ ..	94½@ 94⅝
Commercial, 3 days	..@ ..	94⅞@ 95

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

La. 7s, cs., '14	51	N. C. sp. t. cl. 2	3¼
Mo. 6s, due '87	106¼	N. C. sp. t. cl. 3	3½
Mo. 6s, fd., due '94-5	110	Ohio 6s, '81	102½
Mo. H. & S. J., due '86	106	Ohio 6s, '86	109
N. C. 6s, o. '86-98	29	Tenn. 6s, o., '90-2-8	36½
N. C. N. C. R. '83-4-5	115	T. 6s, n., '92-8-1900	30
N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off.	95	Tenn. 6s, n. s., '14	30
N. C. N. C. R., A. O.	115	Va. 6s, o.	21
N. C. N. C. R., 7s, c. off.	95	Va. 6s, n., '66	22
N. C. f. a., '66-1900	10½	Va. 6s, n., '67	22
N. C. f. a., '68-98	10½	Va. 6s, cs.	78
N. C. n. J. J., '92-8	17	Va. 6s, xms.	53
N. C. n. A. O.	17	Va. 6s, cn. 2d s.	55
N. C. C. B.	4	Dis. Col. 3.65s, '24	93½
N. C. sp. t. cl. 1, '98-9	3½		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s, P. br.	107x	L. E. & W. 1st 6s	98¾
B. & A. & F. 1st 7s	87	L. B. & M. 1st 6s	100½
B. C. R. & N. 1st 5s	91½	Met. Elev. 1st 6s	103½
I. C. & W. 1st 7s	106	Mich. C. cn. 7s	120¾
Cen. Iowa 1st 7s	92	Mich. C. 1st 8s, s. f.	106x
C. & O. 6s, g. a. B. int. d.	63½	Mo., K. & T. cn. as.	102¾
C. & O. 6s, cur. int. d.	44	Mo., K. & T. cn. 2d in.	x67
C. & O. 6s, cur. ex.	[illegible]	M. & O. s. 6s	101
C. & A. s. 7s	105	M. C. & St. L. 1st 7s	113
L. & Mo. R. 1st 7s	108¼	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	108
St. L. J. & C. 1st 7s	110½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s	126
C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	109	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r. 7s	126
C. B. & Q. cn. 7s	120¼	Hud. R. 7s, 2d s. f.	[illegible]
K. & D. M. 1st g. 5s	x96	Ca. S. 1st, int. g. 3 to 5	91¼
C. R. of N. J. cn. 7s as.	106	Harlem 1st 7s, c.	126
C. R. of N. J. cv. 7s as.	106½	Harlem 1st 7s, r.	125½
L. & W. cn. gtd. as.	97½	N. Y. Elev. 1st 7s	112
A. D. & I. 7s	109	O. & M. cn. s. f. 7s	114¼
A. D. & I. 7s as.	109¼	O. & M. cn. 7s	114½
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. d.	126½	O. & M. cn. 2d 7s	113¾
M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. d.	113	O. & M. 1st Sp. d. 7s	81
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ g. R. d.	112	O. & F. 1st 6s	108
M. & St. P. 1st La. C. d. 7s	112½	C. P. S. J. br. 6s	102x
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M. 7s	112½	C. P. L. g. 6s	103x
M. & St. P. 1st I. & D. 7s	110½	W. P. 6s	103
M. & St. P. 1st H. & D. 7s	110½	U. P. of Cal. 1st 6s	x97½
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 7s	114¼	U. P. 1st 6s	114
M. & St. P. cn. s. f. 7s	111	U. P. l. g. 7s	109
M. & St. P. 2d 7s	100x	U. P. s. f. 8s	114½
C. & N. W. int. 7s	107½	U. P. s. 6s	113½
C. & N. W. cn. 7s	121	U. P. c. 6s	105
C. & N. W. c. g. 7s	116¼	K. P. 1st 6s, '95, c. c.	118
C. & N. W. r. g. 7s	116⅝	K. P. D. div. 6s, as. a. c.	108
G. & C. ext. 7s	103¼	K. P. D. div. 1st en. 6s	95½
C. & M. 1st 7s	114	P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	106
W. & St. P. 1st 7s	107½	P. R. of Mo. 2d 7s	109
W. & St. P. 2d 7s	112	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, cl. B.	75
C. C. C. & I. cn. 7s	113½	S. P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	101½
C. & L. & N. O. 1st cn. 7s	109½	T. & P. 1st 6s	102½
D., L. & W. 7s	117¼	T. & P. L. & L. g. n. 7s	67½
S. B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	113x	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s	130
M. & E. 1st 7s	127	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d 7s	126
M. & E. 1st cn. gtd. 7s	110	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d 7s	117½
D. & H. 1st 7s, '84	105	C. & P. cn. s. f. 7s	119¼
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91	100	C. & P. 4th cn. s. f. 6s	108
D. & H. 1st P. div. c. 7s	111¼	C. C. & I. C. 1st cn. 7s	82½
D. & H. 1st P. div. r. 7s	111½	C. C. & I. C. 1st tr. rec.	82
A. & S. 2d 7s	108x	C. C. & I. C. 1st tr. c. cp.	82
A. & S. 3d 7s	109x	St. L. V. & T. H. 1st g. 7s	110
A. & S. 1st cn. gtd. 7s	109x	R. W. & O. 1st cn. 7s	83½
D. & R. G. 1st 7s	104	C. St. L. & M. 1st 7s	103½
Erie 1st 7s	122	C. St. L. & M. 2d 7s	102½
Erie 2d ext. 5s	104¼	S. L. & I. M. A. br. 1st 7s	103
Erie 3d ext. 7s	108	S. L. & I. M. C. & A. T. 1st 7s	100
Erie 4th ext. 7s	100½	S. L. A. & T. H. 2d pf. 7s	103½
Erie 5th ext. 7s	111¼	S. L. A. & T. H. 2d in. 7s	92
Erie 1st cn. g. 7s	117½	R. & S. I. 1st 6s	116x
Long Dock 7s	118½	St. P. & S. C. 1st 6s	100½
B. N. Y. & E. 1st 7s	124	St. P. M. & M. 2d 6s	x98
N. Y. L. E. & W. 2d cn. 6s	92	T. P. & W. p. e. n. 1st E. d.	131
N. Y. L. E. & W. 2d cnf. c. 5s	86	T. P. & W. p. e. n. 1st W. d.	130
H. & St. J. 8s cv.	108	Wabash 7s, '79	x90½
H. & T. C. 1st M. L. 7s	108½	T. & W. 1st ext. 7s	109
H. & T. C. 1st W. div. 7s	108½	T. & W. 1st St. L. d. 7s	105½
H. & T. C. 2d in. & ind. 7s	97½	T. & W. cn. cv. 7s	98
D. & S. C. 1st 7s	103	Gt. W. 1st 7s	108
D. & S. C. 2d div. 7s	110½	Q. & T. 1st 7s	105
L. S. & W. 1st pf. 7s	100	St. L. K. C. & N. R. & St. 7s	105
L. B. & W. 1st 3-4-5-6s	x73½	N. W. Tel. 7s	104
L. B. & W. 2d 3-4-5-6s	x60	W. U. c. 7s, 1900	116
I. D. & S. 1st 7s	x99½	W. U. r. 7s, 1900	116
I. & G. N. 1st 6s, g.	101	S. V. W. W. 1st 6s	100½
L. S. M. s. & N. I. s. f. 7s	110½	O. R. & N. 1st 6s	92¾
B. & E. 1st 7s	115½	C. R. of N. J. inc.	89
L. S. cn. c. 1st 7s	122½	C. R. of N. J. inc.	80
L. S. cn. r. 1st 7s	121½	C. St. L. & N. O. 2d	76
L. S. cn. c. 2d 7s	118½	C. O. & I. C. inc. 7s	40
L. & N. cn. 7s	118¾	L. B. & W. inc.	50
L. & N. 2d 7s, g.	106	I. D. & S. 2d inc.	65
L. & N. cn. 7s, as.	108	I. & Gt. N. 2d inc.	72½
N. & D. 1st 7s	110		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 1.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	121	122
United Railroads of New-Jersey	159½	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	52⅝	52⅞
Reading Railroad	35	35⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	51½	51⅝
Catawissa Railroad preferred	51	52
Northern Pacific Railroad	30	30½
Northern Pacific Railroad preferred	52½	53⅛
Northern Central Railroad	33	33½
Lehigh Navigation	37½	38
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	20½	20⅝
Hestonville Railway	23½	23⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	17½	17⅜

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 1, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	30	Leather, sides	3,637
Cotton, bales	1,048	Oil, bbls	250
Dried Fruit, pkgs	14	Oil-cake, pkgs	452
Eggs, pkgs	1,776	Pork, pkgs	185
Flour, bbls	3,283	Beef, pkgs	68
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Cut-meats, pkgs	6,017
Corn-meal, bags	740	Lard, tcs	3,151
Wheat, bushels	103,500	Lard, kegs	383
Corn, bushels	275,150	Butter, pkgs	2,960
Oats, bushels	46,700	Cheese, pkgs	1,175
Rye, bushels	1,750	Starch, pkgs	2,132
Malt, bushels	8,000	Stearine, pkgs	119
Barley, bushels	550	Tallow, pkgs	96
Peas, bushels	3,600	Tow, bales	5
Grass-seed, bags	30	Tobacco, hhds	194
Hides, bales	45	Tobacco, pkgs	64
Hops, bales	61	Whisky, bbls	1,973
Lead, pigs	683		

COTTON—In the option line, continued activity has been reported, with prices showing a slight advance, closing, however, rather weaker.... Early deliveries met with a slow sale at steady prices.... Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 673 bales, including 678 bales to spinners.... Low Middling quoted at 12⅛c.@12⅝c.; Strict Low Middling at 12 13-16c.@12 15-16c.; Middling at 13c.@13⅛c.; Fair at 14¾c.@14⅞c.... And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 192,400 bales, basis of Middling.... The receipts to-day have been 5,922 bales, and thus far this week, 19,094 bales, (against 45,720 bales same time in the preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,498,144 bales, (against 4,148,208 bales same time in the preceding Cotton year.)... Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 50,624 bales; the Continent, 11,405 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 779,175 bales.... Stock in New-York to-day, 282,947 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Sales.	Prices.
April	4,500	12.65@12.77
May	30,900	12.81@12.96
June	72,700	12.99@13.11
July	37,900	13.09@13.22
August	29,500	13.15@13.29
September	2,900	12.85@12.96
October	1,900	12.06@12.14
November	2,400	11.70@11.78
December	1,500	11.65@11.75
January	300	11.76@....

Transferable orders issued at 12.75.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
April	12.71@....	....@12.72
May	12.84@....	....@12.88
June	13.00@13.01	13.02@13.03
July	13.11@13.12	13.12@13.13
August	13.18@13.19	13.19@13.21
September	12.88@12.90	12.88@12.88
October	12.08@12.10	12.08@12.10
November	11.71@11.73	11.74@11.76
December	11.68@11.70	11.71@11.73

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

April	12.73	September	12.94
May	12.89	October	12.12
June	13.07	November	11.75
July	13.15	December	11.72
August	13.22		

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet and generally quoted weak, in several instances showing a farther slight decline. The sharp reaction in Wheat tended to depress values. Very little export call noted.... Sales have been reported since our last of 11,100 bbls. of all grades.... Included in the reported sales were 650 bbls. low Extras, in odd lots, for shipment, within the range of $4 90@$5 35 for ordinary to choice, (odd lots from dock a trifle under our quotations;) 1,500 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $5 35@$6 50 for fair to very choice, and South American brands quoted at $6 25@$6 75, the latter for fancy, and ordinary to choice English brands at $5 35@$6 40; 1,900 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $5 [illegible]@$6 50 for very inferior to strictly fancy, mainly at $5 25@$6; 1,250 bbls. do. Straight Extras, (these at $5 50@$7 25 for poor to strictly choice, and up to $7 25@$7 50 for very fancy, the latter an extreme, mainly at $6@$6 75; 1,600 bbls. Patent Extras at from $6 35@$8 50, the latter for very fancy, mainly at $6 75@$7 75; (950 bbls. went at $7 40@$7 75;) 2,800 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $5 35@$7 50, mostly at $5 50@$6 50;) 750 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $6 25@$8 75, the latter for very fancy, mostly at $6 75@$7 50;) 950 bbls. Superfine, these at $4 15@$4 75 for poor to choice Spring, and $4 35@$4 90 for poor to fancy Winter Wheat, (150 bbls. fancy Ohio went at $4 90, and 100 bbls. very choice Michigan at $4 95;) 850 bbls. No. 2, (these at $3 [illegible]@$3 85 for poor to very choice Spring, chiefly at $3 25@$3 75,) and $3 25@$4 for poor to very choice Winter; unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 85@$5 75, mostly Extras at $4@$5.... A very tame market noted for Southern Flour at about former prices; 575 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly Extras, at from $5 50@$7 25, mainly at from $6 25@$7.... RYE FLOUR quiet, at unchanged figures; sales noted of 300 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 65@$5 for good to choice, and up to $5 10 for fancy Superfine State.... CORN-MEAL in moderate request; ordinary to fancy Yellow Western quoted at $2 50@$3 10, (few brands passing $2 75;) Brandywine at $3 20@$3 25; sales reported of about 600 bbls., chiefly Brandywine, within the quoted range; 50 bbls. good White Western went at $2 75.... Corn-meal, in bags, slow of sale, even in a jobbing way, at 92½c.@$1 25, as to quality; coarse City at $1 03.... OATMEAL selling to a very limited extent at $4 75@$6 75 for ordinary to strictly choice, (a few very choice to very fancy brands quoted at higher figures.)

WHEAT—In decided contrast to the remarkable activity and buoyancy of yesterday, the WHEAT movement to-day has been on a less extensive scale—notably so in the export interest, and prices have been materially depressed on Winter grades, receding at the opening 1c.@2½c. a bushel—on options on No. 2 Red yielding fully 2c. a bushel. Through the early afternoon, under a fresh spurt of speculative inquiry, a rally occurred of about 1c.@1¼c. a bushel, which, however, was of short duration, having been followed near the close by another reaction of about ¾c.@1¼c. a bushel, and leaving off, as a rule, weak and irregular, in the instance of the May option No. 2 Red, quite heavily, on urgent offerings. Western reports were of generally lower and unsettled markets. Cable advices were again adverse. Stocks at Liverpool were represented as proving to-day unexpectedly large. Ocean freights were again quoted stronger, thus working against the outward movement. Spring Wheat was extremely dull, with bids on options at the opening reduced, and later on advanced, without leading to business.... Sales have been reported of 1,401,000 bushels, of which 178,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 94,000 bushels No. 1 White, early deliveries—(this grade only taken with much freedom by shippers)—at $1 32¾@$1 33¼, chiefly at $1 33; 43,000 bushels, next week's delivery, went at $1 32¾@$1 33½, nearly all at $1 33¼, closing at $1 33 asked, afloat (against $1 33½ bid last evening;) 130,000 bushels do. April options, at $1 32½@$1 32, closing at $1 32¼ asked, (against $1 34 yesterday;) 120,000 bushels do. May options, at $1 31¼@$1 32¾, closing at $1 31¼ (against $1 33¼ yesterday;) 5,200 bushels ungraded White at $1 28¼@$1 30; 85,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 37½@$1 38½, mostly at $1 37½@$1 38, closing at $1 37¾ afloat, asked, (against $1 38½ bid, last evening;) 432,000 bushels do. April options, at $1 37@$1 38¾, closing at $1 37¼@$1 37¾, (against $1 39 yesterday;) 448,000 bushels do. May options, at $1 35¼@$1 37¼, closing at $1 35¼@$1 35⅜, (against $1 38½ yesterday;) 104,000 bushels do. June options at $1 33@$1 34¼, closing at $1 33, (against $1 35½ bid, last evening;) 15,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 35@$1 36½, and a small lot of No. 2 Spring at $1 26.

CORN—The offerings of Corn were of much less magnitude to-day, (the contract deliveries having been remarkably light,) and the demand through the afternoon was more urgent, which led to an advance on early deliveries of about ½c. a bushel, and on options also a slight improvement, leaving off rather less firmly. The dealings were almost wholly for early deliveries, and in good part for shipment.... Sales have been reported of 279,000 bushels, (of which 207,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, afloat, about 96,000 bushels, at 54c.@54½c., chiefly at 54c.@54¼c., closing at 54¼c.; do. old crop, 48,000 bushels, at 54¼c.@54½c., afloat, chiefly at 54½c.; New-York No. 2, April options, 8,000 bushels, at 52½c., closing at 52½c. bid; do., May, 24,000 bushels, at 49⅞c.@50c., closing at 50c.; do., June, last half, free on board, 32,000 bushels, at 48c.; New-York steamer Mixed, about 40,000 bushels, at 53⅞c.@54c.; do., April options, 8,000 bushels, at 52c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 53c.@54½c., as to quality; New-York No. 3 at 53½c.; Low Mixed 54c.@54½c.; No. 2 White at 56¾c.@57c., steamer Mixed, 55c.; Round Yellow at 54½c.@55c.

OATS—An advance of ½c.@1c. ⅌ bushel was reported to-day on reduced offerings, but business was comparatively tame, as well for trade purposes as on speculative account.... Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 2,100 bushels, at 44c.@44½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 9,000 bushels, at 41c.@41¼c.; New-York No. 3 White, 3,500 bushels, at 40c.@40¼c.; New-York No. 1 quoted at 41c.; New-York No. 2, 21,000 bushels, at 40c.; do., May options, 5,000 bushels, at 39½c., (options having been exceptionally weak and practically neglected;) New-York No. 3, 2,300 bushels, at 39½c.; White Western, ungraded, 11,500 bushels, at 42c.@46c., as to quality, (the latter for fancy;) Mixed do., 5,600 bushels, at 39c.@41c.; White State, 2,800 bushels, at 44c.@45c.; Mixed State, 1,400 bushels, at 42c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 40c. bid.

RYE—About steady, but dull; 3,000 bushels prime State went at 92c.

BARLEY—Demand moderate, but stock held firmly at full prices; offerings of the better qualities, for prompt delivery, comparatively light. Sales reported of 32,000 bushels No. 1 Canada at 95c.@96c.; 15,500 bushels Milwaukee, part at 75c.@77½c.

BARLEY-MALT—A slow movement reported at essentially unaltered figures.

FEED—Demand moderately active, with 40 to 60 ℔. quoted at $20@$21; 100-℔. at $21@$23; (the latter for very fancy;) Sharps quoted at $23@$24; Rye Feed at $21 50@$22.

NAVAL STORES—Resin without important inquiry at the moment; Strained to good Strained, $1 50@$1 55, and other grades proportionately.... Tar dull at from $1 90@$2 25.... City Pitch at $1 90@$2.... Spirits Turpentine more active, but at much easier and drooping prices; merchantable quoted at the close at 45c.; sale of 300 bbls. at 45c.@46½c.

PETROLEUM—Refined in limited request; quoted for early delivery here at 7⅝c. asked.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 11¼c.@12½c. for Standard to fancy brands.... Crude at 6⅜c.@7⅜c., in shipping order here.... Naphtha at 5¼c.@5⅝c.... At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7⅝c.... At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 7½c.... At the Petroleum Exchange, sales reported of United Certificates, to the extent of 75,000 bbls. here, 350,000 bbls. at Oil City, and 283,000 bbls. at Bradford, at 85c.@86⅞c., closing at 85c.

PROVISIONS—A moderately active market has been reported for Hog products, at variable prices, though the changes were unimportant.... MESS PORK attracted little attention for prompt delivery; quoted at the close at $11 60@$11 75 for new, and $11 25 for old.... And in the option line, Western Mess met with a moderate call, with April options at $11 50@$11 60; May at $11 50@$11 60, and June at $11 60; July at $11 70; sales of 500 bbls. for June at $11 60, and 200 bbls. for July at $11 70.... The stock of Pork in the packing-yards to-day was 54,789 bbls. (of which 21,697 bbls. old and 33,092 bbls. new,) against a total of 63,845 bbls. March 1, 1880, and 73,340 bbls. April 1, 1879.... Receipts in March, 3,015 warehouse bbls. and 11,137 New-York bbls.; exports in March, 23,435 bbls.... Dressed Hogs in good request; City quoted at 6⅛c.@6⅞c., and Pigs at 6⅞c.; Western nominal.... A fair inquiry noted for CUT-MEATS at about former quotations; sales of 150 tcs. pickled Hams on private terms; also of 5,000 ℔. pickled Bellies at 7⅛c.... BACON slow of sale with Long Clear quoted at 7c.@7⅛c., and Short Clear held at 7⅜c.... Western Steam Lard has been rather more active for early delivery.... Sales reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, to the extent of 1,601 tcs. at $7 55@$7 60, closing at $7 57½@$7 60 for new.... And in the option line, Western Steam Lard has shown a fair degree of animation, closing about steady, with April options closing at $7 55; May, $7 57½; June, $7 60, and July at $7 65.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,750 tcs., April, at $7 52½@$7 55 for new; 2,750 tcs. May, at $7 55@$7 60; 1,250 tcs. June, at $7 60@$7 62½; 500 tcs. July, at $7 67½; 1,000 tcs. year option, at $7 50@$7 52½.... City Steam Lard in moderate request; quoted at the close at $7 55; sales of 300 tcs. at $7 50@$7 55.... Refined Lard quoted steady, including for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, $7 95, on a moderate movement.... Stock of Lard here to-day 58,916 tcs. prime, 1,887 tcs. off grade, and 9,169 tcs. Stearine, or a total of 69,972 tcs., against a total of 86,472 tcs. March 1, 1880, and 113,688 tcs. April 1, 1879; receipts in March, 85,109 tcs.; exports in March, 100,591 tcs.... BEEF and BEEF HAMS quiet within our previous range.... Stock of Beef in the packing-yards to-day, 73 tcs. and bbls. old, and 3,847 tcs. and bbls. new, making a total of 3,920 tcs. and bbls., against 7,078 tcs. and bbls. March 1, 1880, and 3,322 tcs. and bbls. April 1, 1879.... Receipts of Beef in March, 579 pkgs.... BUTTER, CHEESE, and EGGS about as last quoted.... TALLOW moderately active and steady, with sales reported of 65,000 ℔. at 6⅛c.... STEARINE more sought after; City quoted at 7⅞c., and Western at 7⅜c.; sales of 150 tcs. out-of-town stock at 7⅜c., and small sales Western, 7⅛c.@7¼c.

SUGARS—Raw have been in light request at about former rates, with fair to good Refining Cuba quoted at 7⅞c.@7 15-16c.... Sales reported of 300 hhds. St. Croix at 7 9-16c.; 250 hhds. Demerara at 7¼c.; 60 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7⅛c.; 112 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6¾c.; 100 hhds. Melado at 5c.... Refined have been in moderate request, with Cut Loaf quoted at 9¾c.; Crushed, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Powdered, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Granulated, 9⅜c.; Soft White, 8¾c.@9⅛c.; Soft Yellow, 7¾c.@8¼c. ⅌ ℔.... Stock of Raw Sugars in first hands here to-day, 39,786 hhds., 235 bxs., 649,671 bags, (and 3,485 hhds. Melado,) against 28,179 hhds., 12,837 bxs., 580,424 bags (and 7,299 hhds. Melado) same time last year.

WHISKY—Inactive at $1 10.

FREIGHTS—Accommodation for Grain met with an active call again to-day, at stronger and hardening rates, on a materially reduced offering of room on berth and tonnage for chartering purposes—notably in the line of medium size vessels suited to the Grain trade, for prompt and forward loading. Vessels for Petroleum attracted a moderate share of attention, and were held more confidently. Tonnage for Deals and Lumber was in fair request, and quoted also as favoring ship-owners. Tonnage for Sugar, Coal, and general cargo was moderately sought after. A somewhat better demand has been recently noted for accommodation for Cotton, chiefly in the berth freight line, and for the Liverpool market. Vessels for the Ice trade, to run through the season, wanted, and quoted generally firm; tonnage for single trips in less favor, and quoted irregular. Through freights have been only moderately active, checked, in part, by the recent sharp rise in rates.... FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 4,100 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d., mostly 3-16d., part through freight, and by outport steamers; about 2,500 bales, noted as of local shipment, at 3-16d., as it runs; 1,650 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d., (mostly through freight and mostly by outport steamers;) 1,700 sacks Flour and Meal at 21s. 3d.@23s. 9d., (mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 21s. 3d.;) with room for Grain quoted at 7d. bid, ⅌ bushel; equal to 300 tons Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@30s., (in good part through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 25s.;) 250 tcs. and bbls. do. at 3s.@3s. 6d. and 3s. 9d.@4s.; 450 pkgs. Butter and about 1,800 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; Leather quoted at 50s.; equal to 350 tons general cargo, (part through freight,) including Heavy Goods at 25s.@30s., and Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@25s.; (Canned Goods at 25s.;) Grape Sugar quoted at 27s. 6d.@30s.; Refined Sugar at 25s.@27s. 6d.; Syrup at 30s.; small lots of Apples at 3s.; Oysters at 4s.; Tobacco quoted at 30s. And, by sail, 600 bales Cotton (compressed) at 11-64d.; 50 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, on the basis of 12s. 6d.@15s.; and small lots of Heavy Goods at 17s. 6d.@20s. Also, a British steam-ship, 1,865 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with Cotton and general cargo, to load on berth, at current rates; and a British bark, 1,044 tons, (at Baltimore,) with Deals, from St. John, N. B., at 60s.... FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,100 bbls. Flour, (through freight,) reported on private terms, quoted at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d.; 1,350 sacks Flour and Meal, mainly through freight and forward shipment, at 21s. 3d.@22s. 6d., with room for Grain quoted at 8d. bid; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 37s. 6d.@40s.; 600 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 35s. ⅌ ton; and at 6s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; small lots of Apples at 3s.; Grape Sugar quoted at 27s. 6d.@30s.; Refined Sugar at 25s.@27s. 6d.; Syrup at 30s.; 150 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 30s.@35s.; 1,200 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at from 20s.@27s. 6d.; (Canned Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d.;) And, by sail, small lots of Flour at 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; do., in sacks at 17s. 6d.; 100 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 12s. 6d.@15s.; small lots Heavy Goods at 15s.@20s.... FOR GLASGOW—By sail, 800 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 18,000 bushels Grain on private terms; and by steam, 700 bbls. Flour, through freight, at 3s. 6d.; 1,500 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight, on the basis of 22s. 6d.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 7d.; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 37s. 6d.; about 300 tons Provisions, in lots, at 21s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ ton and 3s. 6d. ⅌ tierce and 4s. ⅌ bbl.; equal to 350 tons Heavy Goods at 27s. 6d.@30s., (part through freight;) small lots of Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.) ⅌ ton; Refined Sugar quoted at 25s.; Syrup at 30s.; Tobacco at 27s. 6d.@30s.; small lots of Apples at 4s.... FOR AVONMOUTH—By steam, (of cargo of a British steam-ship, 1,142 tons, to arrive soon,) 44,000 bushels Grain at 8d.@8½d. (of which 24,000 bushels at 8d., 12,000 bushels at 8¼d., and 8,000 bushels at 8½d.)... FOR IRISH PORTS DIRECT—Two foreign barks, with, respectively, about 4,000 and 3,100 quarters Grain at 4s. 9d. and 5s. 3d.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 1.—Cotton steadier; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11½c.; net receipts, 1,277 bales; gross, 1,390 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,536 bales; coastwise, 619 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; last evening, 1,800 bales; stock, 386,937 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 1.—Cotton quiet and easy; nominally unchanged; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 382 bales; exports, coastwise, 57 bales; sales, 300 bales; last evening, 100 bales; stock, 22,308 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 1.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 12¾c.@13c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 343 bales; exports, coastwise, 139 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 31,769 bales.

GALVESTON, April 1.—Cotton dull; nominal; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 484 bales; sales, 323 bales; stock, 41,340 bales.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 12⅝c.; receipts, 758 bales; shipments, 1,199 bales; sales, 850 bales; stock, 93,533 bales.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

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UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The Two Orphans.
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PARK THEATRE—Little Detective.
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STANDARD THEATRE—Mlle.
THE AQUARIUM—Gymnastics—Circus, Mazeppa.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Morgan Guards' Supper.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings.
CHICKERING HALL—Concert.
AMERICAN ARTISTS' EXHIBITION—Paintings.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lee Honeymoon.
LYRIC HALL—Children's Easter Festival.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, backing to south-easterly, stationary or higher temperature, rising followed by falling barometer.

In March, 1879, there was an increase of $892,000 in the amount of the public debt; in March, 1880, the debt has been reduced $14,719,000. The difference between the financial condition of the Government then and now is due to an increase for the month of seven millions, or over 50 per cent., in the Customs receipts, to an increase of two millions, or 27 per cent., in the receipts from internal revenue, to an increase of twelve hundred thousand from miscellaneous sources, and to a decrease of four millions in expenditures. Gratifying as the figures are, they indicate an enormous expansion of imports, very largely of articles of luxury, and a rapid increase in the consumption of liquors and tobacco, both of which are significant of extravagant and unproductive expenditure among all classes of the people. Since April, 1872, there has been no such reduction of the debt from current revenue as has taken place during the month just closed, and though the Treasury is in a much stronger condition than it was then, the standing menace to the permanence of resumption assumes fresh significance from the increase of the reserve of silver dollars to $29,000,000. Some $800,000 of these coins were put in circulation last month, but as three times that amount was coined, the prospect of adding, during the next nine months, another 300 tons of 88-cent dollars to the hoard already in the Treasury vaults is not inspiriting.

Mr. EDMUNDS made a very adroit and in one sense, though it changed no votes, a very effective, speech yesterday against the House amendment to the Deficiency bill, and the other Republican Senators sensibly allowed this speech to stand as their protest, and contented themselves with voting against the bill as amended. The Senator from Vermont prudently avoided placing any special emphasis on the character of the amendment as a rider to an appropriation bill. His criticism of the amendment was severe, and in some respects just, but we do not anticipate the difficulty in its execution which he fears. There is scarcely reason for doubt that the Judges in whose hands it rests will construe it so as to give it effect. The sweeping condemnation of Judicial appointments of executive officers has some force, but it is as well to remember that the original law provides for the appointment of the Supervisors of Elections, the principal officers under the laws, by the Circuit Judges, and that these appointees shall be of different political parties. The objection that the Circuit Courts will not be in session falls, because the law requires them to be so, or else to designate District Judges to perform the duty of appointment, and these can as readily appoint the Special Deputies designated under the amendment. Mr. EDMUNDS's argument was, on the whole, more brilliant than sound, and it is a pity that it got no better reply than the vulgar and maudlin one offered by Senator EATON.

The House Committee on Territories have summarily killed the ridiculous bill to organize a full-fledged Territorial Government for Alaska. If the 550 white people who live in that district should insist on having the Territorial officers appointed from the local population, as many citizens of Territories have insisted, there would not be anybody left to govern. Everybody would be a member of the Government. A much more sensible plan for the government of the Territory contemplates the establishment of three judicial courts, which shall have jurisdiction of probate and testamentary matters, as well as of civil and criminal proceedings. The complaint has been that there is no civil authority in Alaska. The authority of the courts will do for a beginning, and if the administration of law encourages the settlement of the country, more government can be provided.

Mr. JOHN D. LAWSON, who has been nominated for State Superintendent of Insurance, is a perfectly honest man and an ardent Republican, but possesses, so far as the public have had an opportunity to judge, no special fitness for the position. From that rather limited circle within which is confined all the capacity for public affairs recognized by Gov. CORNELL, a better choice could hardly have been made. From the somewhat larger area of talent and special capacity recognized by the party and the public, a much more suitable nominee could readily have been selected. Since, under the present administration of State affairs, the essential qualification for public office seems to be that the nominee shall be a personal friend and adherent of the Governor, there will be abundant reason for thankfulness if all the appointments are as respectable as that of Mr. LAWSON.

The trenchant vigor of the criticisms made by Mr. BLISS upon the New-York charter amendments is as refreshing as the biting sarcasm which gave point to his allusions to the petty jobbery of legislation which takes care of the interests of "CHARLEY" BLACKIE and protects the emoluments of "JAKE" PATTERSON. There are certain champions of the bill in the Senate who may not have much character to lose or a very extended political future to sacrifice, but members of Assembly like Mr. VARNUM, who has an honorable record behind him and a future of great promise before him, can hardly afford to have their names identified with any such scheme of spoliation and fraud. The protests against the amendments gather volume with every opportunity that is given for their utterance, and the most purblind of political managers must begin to see that the swindle attempted on the public will, if carried out, be attended by crushing party disaster. The amendments cannot be too soon amended out of existence.

MR. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

The Secretary of the Treasury has seen fit to make a formal opening of his campaign for the Presidential nomination at his home in Ohio. In his speech at Mansfield, on Tuesday evening, he frankly stated his desire to be nominated, though he protested that his name had been "mentioned" "by the course of recent events, and not by his own seeking." By what mental juggle Mr. SHERMAN reconciles this statement with facts which are well known to the public, we cannot presume to say. Politics, like society, seems to have a language of its own, and it would, perhaps, be unkind to hold Mr. SHERMAN to the literal meaning of his words. He doubtless deems himself innocent of explicit misrepresentation, and, if the question of his sincerity related only to this bit of stump clap-trap, we might very well afford to dismiss it with the reflection that he comes as near telling the truth as most politicians would in the same circumstances. Unfortunately for him and for the country, however, this is not the whole of the question. Mr. SHERMAN's name is not only mentioned by his own "seeking," but he has for a long time repeatedly and extensively abused the high office which he holds, in order to gratify his personal ambition. Of the truth of this statement we have been compelled from time to time to publish the most convincing evidence. As we regard the purity and dignity of the public service, and especially of the department which Mr. SHERMAN controls, as more important than the reputation of any, even the most prominent, Republican leader, we have felt called upon to give these facts to the country. That they show a condition of things highly discreditable to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that they reflect directly upon the party which has so long and so greatly honored him, we regret keenly. But the duty was not the less plain and imperative. And now that Mr. SHERMAN appears of his own motion to present his claims to promotion to a position of infinitely greater importance than his present one, his past infidelity to the requirements of his trust cannot be brushed aside with a hypocritical phrase. Mr. SHERMAN is as blind as a bat to those principles of a reform of the civil service which his official chief professes, and that is of itself a grave disqualification for a Presidential candidate. But quite independently of any improvement of the service, there is an old-fashioned standard of decency and honor in the administration of the Treasury, which dates from the time of HAMILTON, and which he has disregarded with cynical indifference.

In so far as concerns the statement by Mr. SHERMAN of the general features of the political situation, and of the issues which will come before the people at the next election, it is rather vague and not particularly forcible, but it is sound enough. The Republican Party, he says, "proposes now to maintain the policy of resumption and refunding which has been so successfully executed thus far, but must be supported hereafter by the friendly action of the Government." The Secretary of the Treasury may fairly be pardoned for the indirect praise imputed to himself in this statement, for he merits it. The resumption policy owes its success very largely—after what is due to bad crops abroad and an influx of gold—to the way in which it has been "executed" by the Treasury Department. The policy as it is defined by the three laws which relate to it—the act of 1875, the act of 1878, and the Silver Coinage act—might very easily, had these been literally interpreted, have failed completely. Mr. SHERMAN's entirely justifiable but still somewhat arbitrary determination to let the silver dollars accumulate in the vaults, and to redeem in gold only, saved the country from a fatal miscarriage of resumption. And he undoubtedly refers to a continuance of this course, with the sanction ultimately of Congressional action, when he states the necessity of "friendly" support by the Government. We have little doubt, judging him by his past course, that in whatever station he may be found, he will not consent to the overthrow of resumption; and that he will sooner or later advocate and labor for the measures necessary to maintain it, whether or not these should include the repeal of the silver law and the retirement of the legal tenders. He is not a man to "take" an obstacle to his policy fairly, like a courageous rider to the hounds. He prefers to go with the crowd for the nearest easy leap; but he does not turn back, and he is bound to be in at the death. Considering the fluctuating and unformed public opinion which has prevailed in regard to the finances for the last ten years, there is a sense in which these qualities have been of great value to the country, and though we have held that a clearer, more direct, and bolder course would have determined public opinion, and would have saved much of the costly experience to which the country has been subjected, it is but just to admit that Mr. SHERMAN has rendered substantial services in the triumph, so far as it has been obtained, of sound finance. In the same way, which we do not regard as the best way, or as that of the highest statesmanship, he may be counted on to render like service in the future. And no one can deny that, under his leadership, or that of any possible Republican candidate for the Presidency, the finances would be infinitely safer than with the Democratic Party in complete possession of the Government.

Mr. SHERMAN's references to the Southern question are void of any special significance. They were confined to a general statement of the danger to equal rights from the domination of a party which embraces the authors of the Southern outrages, and which regards the constitutional changes resulting from the war either with indifference or with positive hatred. His statement that "every citizen of the United States, in the South as in the North, must be secure in the enjoyment of civil and political rights, and every power of the National Government must be exercised to this end," is a fair one. It would have been interesting to have had from him some explanation of what powers the National Government can exercise in this direction not already provided for by law, and what the Government has done, or can do, under these powers, to secure the object which he defines. There is a well-founded impression in the Republican Party that the Administration of which Mr. SHERMAN is the chief member has failed signally to do what could and ought to be done for the security of equal rights, and that impression is not favorable to the selection of Mr. SHERMAN as a Presidential candidate. There is, moreover, an indirect way of aiding in the accomplishment of this object. It is to build up the Republican Party in the South by the pure and judicious use of the appointing power. On this point also the record of Mr. SHERMAN is not calculated to inspire confidence. It must, on the contrary, excite indignation and distrust.

A SMALL GAME IN A LITTLE STATE.

Rhode Island and Delaware enjoy a distinction of which they will probably never be deprived. It is a heritage derived from their good fortune in belonging to the original band of thirteen British colonies. They are, and will doubtless always remain, the smallest of the sisterhood of States. Rhode Island has more United States Senators to the square mile than any other State can hope to have, and Delaware chooses her State officers with the smallest number of votes of any of the mature Commonwealths. While her population is to that of New-York very nearly as one to thirty-five, her Electoral vote is to that of the Empire State as three to thirty-five. In these little States, a small number of votes have a relatively great value. Rhode Island, as is well known, imposes a slight property qualification upon naturalized citizens. The Democratic Convention recently held at Providence was in a denunciatory mood, and it opened the bottles of its wrath with peculiar vehemence upon this restriction of the sacred right to vote. The fact that the mill operatives of foreign birth and the greenest arrivals from other lands could not cast their ballots on equal terms with the natives was represented as an outrage of enormous proportions, resulting in all manner of corruption and misgovernment. But in Rhode Island this restriction upon the suffrage has at least the sanction of the Constitution and the laws, and several times, when a proposition to remove it has been submitted to the legal voters of the State, it has been defeated by a decisive majority.

In the little New-England State the presumption is that the disfranchised citizens yearn to vote the Democratic ticket. Hence these fierce denunciations. But the Democrats of Delaware have been engaged in an effort to disfranchise large numbers of citizens who are fully entitled to the suffrage under the Constitution and the laws, but are guilty of a desire to vote for Republican candidates. This, of course, makes a vast difference, and no Democratic convention, solicitous for the rights of the people, will be found denouncing the outrage, though it involves actual trickery and fraud and not a constitutional defect. The Democratic Party is evidently anxious about the three Electoral votes of the little State of Delaware, and pursuing the tactics, which appear to have been deliberately adopted, of securing every possible advantage by any disreputable means that may give promise of success, they set out early to make that State sure. Delaware has a goodly contingent of colored voters, and as the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution stands in the way of their direct disfranchisement, her lawmakers some years ago resorted to a device for circumventing its prohibitions. They made the exercise of the privilege of voting as difficult as they well could, especially for the poor and the ignorant, and put it in the power of certain officers to increase the difficulty almost at will. In order to vote, the citizen must be assessed for a tax, must make payment thereof, and must take his receipt with him to the polls. Unless his name is on the assessment list by the 1st of April he cannot vote in November, and unless he pays his tax within a certain time he can neither vote that year nor be assessed the next.

This law was intended to discourage and diminish the colored vote, and in the hands of Democratic officers it has been found a very effective instrument of disfranchisement. This year it was intended to make it do yeoman's service for the party. It is the business of Assessors ordinarily to see that citizens subject to taxation are duly assessed, and even in Delaware they are understood to take an oath to perform that duty faithfully; but they really make it their business first to find out how citizens intend to vote, and then, if they approve of their intentions, to place their names on the list, but otherwise to leave them off. They set out upon this game in January in lively style. Thousands of Republicans were allowed to go unassessed, and no appeal would induce the Assessors to subject them to the burden of taxation. There were certain days in February on which the assessment lists were subject to revision, and citizens could apply to have their names put on. But every possible obstacle was put in the way, the work was done with vexatious delay, and many voters still lacked the evidence of their right required by the State. Still there was an appeal to the Levy Court of the County, but there, too, Democracy presided, and no time was given to this business that could be taken up in any other way, and then it was used as slowly and grudgingly as possible.

If many Republicans do not remain disfranchised, it is due to an early discovery of the Democratic trick and the zealous activity of a few men, who have exerted themselves to make the assessment as complete as practicable. The Delaware Democrats counted on escaping Federal supervision on the plea that their assessment arrangement was not a registration of voters, but the matter was carried before the United States Circuit Court, and Judge BRADFORD decided that it was just that and nothing else, and supervisors were appointed to be present at the revisions of the lists, both by the Assessors and the Levy Courts. This has been a serious check on the proposed fraud, and it is just possible that the registration of Republicans has been made somewhere near complete. Another anomaly in Delaware taxation is a difficulty in paying taxes as well as being assessed, for that, too, is a necessary preliminary to voting. The curious spectacle is presented of "dodging" on the part of the Collector instead of the taxpayer, and a poor colored Republican often finds it extremely difficult to get that officer to accept his poll-tax and give him a receipt for it. This whole miserable business is a game to keep the State in the hands of the Democrats, even though a majority of the voters might prove to be Republicans. It is of a piece with the trickery resorted to elsewhere for the same purpose, and it is in the State where the courtly, the cultured, and the high-toned BAYARD exercises a controlling influence in the councils of his party.

COTTON MILLS IN THE COTTON STATES.

From time to time in these columns, the advantages to the South which would follow the establishment of cotton mills in that section have been very fully set forth and commented upon. But, from one cause or another, suggestions of the kind indicated seemed to have found but little favor with the capitalists of the Southern States, and even less with the poor white men and women who would in any other community have gladly hailed the opportunity of becoming mill operatives. On the one hand, the principal objection to such establishments seemed to be that they were new, untried, and might prove disastrous speculations, and on the other, it was urged against them that the work which they had to offer was fit only for "low-down Yankees," not for "the white people of the South." Still, and in spite of these and many other objections equally ridiculous, the true friends of the Southern States continued to urge the importance of establishing cotton factories in them. Persistent efforts in this direction have not been without effect. The people of Georgia, who are, beyond all comparison, the most enterprising, progressive, and wide-awake in the South, were among the first to see the profit which must surely follow the manufacture of cotton in the field which grew it, and some years ago extensive mills were erected at Columbus, Atlanta, and other points. More recently the moneyed men of South Carolina appear to have become thoroughly alive to the importance of, and the benefits to be derived from, the spread of the industry in question, and they advocated their theory to such purpose that, as appears from a recent report, there are now in the Palmetto State eighteen cotton factories having a capital of nearly three million dollars. With nearly one hundred thousand spindles and two thousand looms, these mills produce more than one hundred thousand yards of cloth, and nearly eighteen thousand pounds of yarn, in each full working day. In the same period they consume more than fifty thousand pounds of raw cotton, making an annual consumption of about seventeen million pounds, or nearly forty thousand bales. They pay $38,159 in wages, give employment to 2,612 operatives, and support nearly ten thousand people.

Contending against the most adverse circumstances—the disinclination of intelligent white people to do work which they believed to be beneath them, the lack of skilled and experienced foremen to direct the labor of the operatives, and the general dullness of trade—the South Carolina factories have for some time past been paying dividends of from 18 to 25 per cent upon the capital employed. If any additional arguments be needed to encourage the manufacture of cotton in the South, they can be found in the fact that by them work and bread is given to white women and children who could find no other labor so well suited to their strength, and which yields them so large an income. Again, as must be sufficiently apparent to the most casual student of the subject, the entire profit upon cotton manufactured in the South, from the time it is gathered in the raw state from the field until it passes over the counter of the shopkeeper, in one form or another, goes to the people. Heretofore the Southern States have supplied to both Old and New England the raw material upon which their industries largely depended, and then in a manufactured state have, at high prices and in a manufactured form, bought that material back again. If the industry which has developed in Georgia and South Carolina within a comparatively recent date goes on increasing, this state of things must of necessity be changed. The pound of raw cotton, which was formerly worth only ten cents in South Carolina, is now, after having been manufactured into yarn, worth either in the South or North from twenty-two to twenty-three cents a pound. In this way, as will appear from a very simple calculation, the eighteen cotton mills now running in South Carolina keep in that State more than two million dollars which would otherwise go to manufacturers in other parts of the country.

From the prospect that the capitalists of the Southern States, seeing the advantages which are derived from the manufacture of cotton where it is grown, will go on building mills, it need not be argued that the industries of Fall River and other parts of New-England will languish or fall to the ground. There is no probability that the mills of the South will for many years to come be able to produce the finer qualities of goods now furnished by the looms of the Eastern States. The former will for many reasons be obliged to devote themselves almost exclusively to the making of coarse cloths and yarns, while the monopoly of producing the finer sorts of cloths will still be held by New-England. Meanwhile, however, and no matter what may be the result to the industries of other parts of the country, it is sufficiently obvious that from this time on the number of cotton factories in the South may be expected to increase steadily, if not with marked rapidity.

A WARNING TO PARENTS.

There seems to be little use in bewailing the circulation of vicious juvenile literature of the highwayman type. Every intelligent man admits that it does a frightful amount of harm among boys, but no one takes any effective step to check its circulation. The story which teaches boys that robbery, stealing, lying, profanity, and drunkenness are manly and noble sports does not offend against any existing statute, and Mr. COMSTOCK cannot interfere with its circulation. It is clear that if this evil is to be checked, our laws must be amended, and it is to be hoped that the recent painful incident in North Adams, Mass., which is directly traceable to the influence of demoralizing juvenile literature, will arouse a public indignation which will lead to substantial results.

The two boys who are now expiating their crime in the North Adams Jail in brown paper and sweet oil, to wit, Master Charles Briggs and Master James Plunkett, are both under fifteen years of age. It is known that for the last two years they have been in the constant habit of reading the *Desperate Small-boys of America*, and other story papers of like reprehensible character. Mr. Danforth, the teacher of the Lanesboro boarding-school, which these boys attended, testifies that they established an underground railway by which reams of piratical literature were smuggled into the school, and that they openly confessed that they had rather read the *Desperate Small-boys* than solve the most attractive problem in fractions, or bound the most abstruse South American Republic. The natural result was that a week ago they ran away. There was nothing to hinder them from walking down stairs and going out through the front door, but they preferred to tear their sheets into strips, and with the help of ropes thus extemporized, to lower themselves from the window. Their subsequent adventures are set forth in their joint confession made to Esquire Hickock, of North Adams, and will be painfully suggestive to any active fathers who may read it.

It appears that, after much debate as to what particular field of crime they should cultivate, the boys decided to become plumbers. It may seem incredible that the sons of Christian parents, educated amid the wholesome influences of the well-known Lanesboro school, should be capable of entering upon so shameless and wicked a career; but such is the consequence of the constant reading of vicious literature. Masters Briggs and Plunkett found much difficulty in obtaining the necessary tools for the prosecution of the plumber's nefarious trade, since, of course, no respectable and law-abiding mechanic will make or sell them. It is believed that the boys must have made the acquaintance of some member of the gang of plumbers that has so long infested Western Massachusetts, and that they were supplied with tools by him. At any rate, they succeeded in obtaining a portable furnace, two pairs of gas-tongs, two soldering-irons, and a supply of solder. These they concealed in their mattresses until the day, or rather the night, of their escape, and, of course, they took them with them when they fled from the school.

As both the boys lived, when they were not at school, at North Adams, they endeavored to baffle pursuit by taking the road from Lanesboro to South Adams. They walked rapidly during the night, and at about 3 o'clock in the morning they began operations. Approaching a house in the outskirts of South Adams, they concealed themselves until the man of the house had gone to his work. They then boldly entered the house, and confronting the man's wife, informed her that they were plumbers, and intended to put the kitchen boiler in order. The terrified woman made no resistance, and the young criminals went into the kitchen and severed the connection between the boiler and the range. Master Briggs then informed her that he would have to go to the shop for tools, and accordingly departed, leaving her under the guard of Master Plunkett. An hour later he returned, having spent the time in selecting other houses in which to consummate plumbing outrages. The boys then replaced the boiler, scattered a great deal of melted solder, and made out a bill, in which $2 was charged for repairing the boiler, $4 for their time, $2 50 for materials, and $2 for the job. This bill, amounting in all to $12 50, was paid by their victim, and they then departed, exulting over the success of their first crime.

Seven other houses were visited by these desperadoes, and their booty amounted to nearly seventy dollars. At the seventh house, however, they were overtaken by justice. A report that two young, but peculiarly bold and reckless, plumbers were devastating South Adams reached the authorities of North Adams, and came to the knowledge of the parents of the boys. It was immediately suspected that the two boys who had just run away from the Lanesboro school were the ruffians in question, and a strong force of Police was immediately sent to the scene of their depredations. The two juvenile plumbers were surrounded in the house of Edward S. Foote, Esq., and arrested while they were in the very act of knocking holes in his bath-tub, and were exercising a brutal terrorism over the Foote family. The boys were taken to North Adams and securely lodged in the jail, where, after an interview with their parents, who are exceptionally athletic men, they made a confession, but without showing any signs of penitence. Apparently, they have no conception of the enormity of their crime, and it is feared that if they are released they will seize the first opportunity to resume the infamous career which the Police fortunately interrupted.

Such an illustration of the results of reading vicious literature ought to arouse all parents and philanthropists to a determined effort to stamp out the demoralizing publications which teach our children to regard robbers and plumbers as heroes worthy of admiration, and lead them to emulate the exploits of the wretches of whom they read.

The managers of the New-York Diet Kitchen Association appeal to the public interest and support, as will be seen by reference to the advertising columns of THE TIMES, through an entertainment which they will offer at Lyric Hall to-day and to-morrow. This entertainment takes the pleasant form of a children's merry-making, and is specially appropriate at this festive Easter season. The afternoons are dedicated to the children, and are crowded with various enticing amusements, while the evenings offer attractions to children of larger growth. Such good work have these unobtrusive Diet Kitchens done, that an eminent physician of this City has said that he should be glad to see "one-half of the drug stores and all of the liquor-shops turned into diet kitchens." And he adds: "The question of food should be the *first*, where it is generally the *last* consideration." The association now three kitchens in different parts of the City, to whose operation is largely due the diminished suffering and mortality of the last year among the poor. The managers wish to secure funds for keeping these open during the approaching hot weather, and they make this appeal for sympathy and recognition, to which the generous public of New-York should not be slow to respond.

The "Krepost" (fortress) of St. Petersburg, which has lately been turned into a prison for suspected Nihilists, is virtually the historical centre of the city. On the marshy islet which it occupies, between the Great and Little Neva, PETER the Great built with his own hands the first house of his new capital, which is still preserved. In the fortress church, whose tall gold-plated spire can be seen miles up the river, lie all the Romanoff Czars except PETER II., who is buried at Moscow. The underground dungeons have held many famous State prisoners, including Marshal MUNNICH, his enemy, BIRON, Duke of COURLAND, and Col. HONDT, one of FREDERICK the Great's best officers. When the ice of the Neva breaks up, it is customary for the Commandant of the citadel to cross in a boat to the Winter Palace, (which is immediately opposite,) and to present a silver cup to the Czar, who gives it back to him filled with silver coins.

April, or *Aprilis* in Latin, gets its name, it is thought, from *aperire*, to open, because it is the season when the buds begin to open. It was, with the old Romans, the second month of the year, JULIUS CESSAR adding the thirtieth day to it. During the reign of NERO it was called Neronius, in honor of that monster of cruelty. In the Attodian calendar the latter part of Elaphebolion and the greater part of Munychion correspond to April. CHARLEMAGNE styled it in his new calendar Grass-month, and it is still so styled by the Netherlanders. The French revolutionists turned it into the larger portion of Germinal and the beginning of Floreal. Aprilis is portrayed on ancient monuments as a youth dancing, with a rattle in his hand. The custom of sending persons on a fruitless errand the first day of the month has been supposed to be a travesty of the sending of JESUS hither and yon from ANNAS and CAIAPHAS, and from PILATE to HEROD, because this scene in Scriptural history was made the theme of a miracle play about Easter-time in the Middle Ages. It has been referred, also to the uncertainty of the weather at this time. But, as March 25 used to be New-Year's Day, April 1 was its octave, when the gayeties and sports, in which playing tricks was prominent, culminated and ended, and so, no doubt, the custom was established. It is possible, however, that it may be a relic of some old pagan festival, and an apparent confirmation is that the Hindoos practice the same deceptions on the 31st of March, at what they designate as the Holi celebration. The effort to put people in a ridiculous position on this day is universal throughout Europe, but it is mostly confined to small towns, residents of great cities being usually too busy to spend time in fooling or trying to make fools. In New-York, for instance, April 1 often passes without any reminder of its time-honored character. One may walk down Broadway from Fifty-third street to Bowling Green without encountering a spurious parcel, a hat full of bricks, a sham rat, or any of the ancient devices for deluding the unthoughtful. If this were really All Fools' Day, and if the human family were capable of self-understanding, it would deserve wider commendation than any day of the year. Most of us would then have a personal interest in it; but, happily for our self-esteem, we never include ourselves among the fools. A man may suspect sometimes that he is far from what he should be; that he is a deceiver, a hypocrite, a reformer, a rascal, a saint, a genius, but he can never be persuaded that he is a fool, which the average man is more likely to be than anything else. All Fools' Day is a day in which our eternal egotism prevents us from supposing that we, as individuals, have the slightest concern, although it should be the universal festival of mankind.

People so fortunate, or unfortunate, as to be divorced, people who absolutely decline to take Mr. Punch's advice to those about to commit matrimony, and people who have any use for information as to the best way to get married, in short, pretty nearly every man or woman in this State will do well to pay attention to what the Court of Appeals has recently decided in the case of a certain Mr. BAKER, of Cayuga County. The reason why Mrs. BAKER procured a divorce in another State are uninteresting. But it is very much to the point to observe that the summons in the suit was served by publication, and that Mr. BAKER did not appear personally at any stage of the proceedings. He must have heard of them in some casual way, however, for he soon introduced Mrs. BAKER No. 2 to the circles which he was accustomed to grace, and he was, therefore, charged with bigamy. The plea of the Court of Appeals' decision is reported as follows: "A court of another State cannot adjudge of the dissolution of the marital relations of a citizen of this State, domiciled and actually residing here during the pendency of the judicial proceedings in such State, without a voluntary appearance on his part therein and with no actual notice to him thereof, and this although the marriage was solemnized in such other State. Such judgment of divorce cannot be pleaded as a defense to a charge of bigamy." Consequently, Mrs. BAKER No. 2 is in some doubt as to her status, Mrs. BAKER No. 1 is still a wife against her will, and Mr. BAKER is where he could the same votes in Sing Sing, unless, for reasons beyond his control, he should change his residence to Albany or Auburn. Who is really married has sometimes been placed among those things to follow one third out, and now, it seems, who is really divorced must be added to the list. If it were not absurdly unnecessary that so many important speeches should be made in Congress, there might be time to consider a national law of marriage and divorce. Until that time comes, Mr. BAKER and the two Misses BAKER will still have a monopoly of interest in what each of the courts of these 46 United States and Territories, not to mention the District of Columbia, may say upon this subject.

The Earl of DUNMORE, who has just arrived in this country, is the most eminent stock-raiser in Scotland. He only began the business some 12 years ago, but rapidly achieved an extraordinary success, as a measure due to the interests of his father-in-law, the Earl of LONGFORD, one of the renowned agriculturists, "COKE of Norfolk," as he is always called, who inherits his father's agricultural tastes and sagacities. For some years past the annual sales at Dunmore Park have been among the leading bucolic events of the year, and by his judgment and attention to this pursuit Lord DUNMORE is understood to have made a highly acceptable addition to his income. In earlier life he was in the Guards, and his good looks and attractive manners left an indelible impression on Canadian ladies when he was in the Dominion with his regiment. His mother was one of the handsome daughters of the Earl of FERMANAGH by his second wife, daughter of Prince WORONZOW, (Russian Ambassador in England,) and, consequently, sister of the lamented Lord SIDNEY HERBERT. Lord DUNMORE's uncle, Sir G. A. MURRAY, (nephew of the "Prairie Bird,") married first a sister of Gen. WADSWORTH, of Geneseo, N. Y. A few months ago Lord DUNMORE behaved with most conspicuous gallantry in rescuing several persons from drowning. A gun accident deprived him in 1871 of one of his eyes, and there were grave apprehensions, happily unfulfilled, that it might affect the other. He is probably now here on business connected with his famous herd.

It is very hard to do anything original nowadays, even in vice, which is generally far more inventive, active, and enterprising than the most renowned virtue. But something akin to originality in crime has been attempted lately in California. The proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, at Oakland, appears, according to the local papers, to have taken charge of the house in order to carry out a scheme for robbing his patrons by wholesale. Having leased a popular fast in a central position, his object was to secure as many rich boarders as possible, and then to ascertain by the most cautious and sagacious methods where they kept their valuables. These points gained, the next step was to set fire to the house about 3 o'clock A. M., and while the guests, excited and alarmed, were leaping from their beds, intent on escape, to gather up their jewelry and other portable property and convey it to a place of safety, where, later, it might be prudently appropriated. The plan of the landlord was well conceived, and would, no doubt, have been successful had he been more attentive to details. The fire burned so slowly as to give time for the removal of most of the trunks and valises, but some of these were carried off by the landlord's dishonest agents after they had been rescued. Had the flames spread as rapidly as the incendiaries had reason to anticipate, the mortifying failure would not, probably, have taken place. The inn-keeper must not be too hastily pronounced a blunder. His crime was an experiment, as all pioneer movements are, and too much should not, therefore, have been expected of him. He is in limbo now, but if he recovers his freedom and have an opportunity to try again, he will, undoubtedly, repair some of his late errors and do the thing handsomely.

ELECTIONS IN APRIL.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS IN INDIANA AND MICHIGAN—STATE OFFICERS AND LEGISLATURE IN RHODE ISLAND.

The people of Indiana will elect on Monday, April 5, township officers, and pass upon seven proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State, which, having passed two successive Legislatures, are now submitted to the vote of the people for final ratification or rejection. They are avowedly, as the Indianapolis Journal says, in the interest of progress and reform, and the Democratic leaders have resolved to oppose them, and, as far as possible, to draw party lines on the question of their adoption, especially of those putting a residence limit upon the voter and providing for a registration law and changing the time of the annual elections. The amendments are to the following effect: First, they require a residence of six months in the State, 60 days in the township, and 30 days in the ward or precinct as a condition to voting, and also a registration under a law to be passed by the Legislature; second, they strike out of the Constitution the words, "no negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage;" third, they change the time of the general elections from October to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; fourth, they strike the word "white" out of Sections 4 and 5 of Article 4 of the Constitution; fifth, they provide for special legislation on the subject of fees and salaries, "so as to grade the compensation of officers in proportion to the population, and the necessary services required"; sixth, they vest the judicial power of the State in a Supreme Court, Circuit Court, and such other courts as the Legislature may establish; and seventh, they limit the municipal indebtedness of counties, cities, and towns to 2 per cent on the aggregate value of the taxable property as shown by the assessments. The Indianapolis Journal claims that the proposed change in the time of the elections would result in an annual saving to the people of the State of not less than $1,000,000, and in important political benefits besides. The change puts all the elections in November except those for township officers and for Judges. The latter may be held at any time set by the Legislature, but must be for such officers only. The people can ratify or reject all of the proposed amendments or ratify some and reject others.

On the same day the people of Michigan are to vote upon two proposed amendments to their Constitution. One increases the salary of the Governor from $1,000 per year to $3,000; the other abrogates a provision of the Constitution which requires that the Legislature shall provide for at least one library in each township, and that all fines from criminal cases shall be applied to its support. The penal fines are to be applied as the Legislature may direct. The township elections and most of the charter elections in Michigan occur on the same day. The City of Detroit alone does not vote upon the question of the increase of the salary of the Governor.

The township elections in Connecticut occur on Monday, April 5.

On Wednesday, April 7, the people of Rhode Island will elect their State officers and a Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator in succession of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside. They will also vote upon a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State providing that hereafter a registry tax shall not be assessed, and that neither payment of such tax, nor the performance of military duty, shall be required as a qualification of an elector. For State officers, there are four tickets in the field, as follows:

Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Alfred H. Littlefield.	Horace R. Kimball.
Lieut.-Gov.	Henry E. Fay.	Steph. F. Slocum.
Sec. State	Joshua M. Addeman.	W. A. W. Ballou.
Att'y-Gen.	Willard Sayles.	Hugh J. Carroll.
Treasurer	Samuel Clark.	Daniel S. Ford.
	Prohibitionist.

BUSINESS OF THE NATION

RIDERS FOR THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE OLD AMENDMENT OF THE EXTRA SESSION RESURRECTED—A PROTRACTED DEBATE THEREON EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day agreed to two propositions and decided to offer them as amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, when that bill is taken up for consideration by the House. The first proposition agreed to by the committee relates to the employment of contract surgeons, and provides that such persons shall only be employed when all the Army surgeons are serving with troops, and only upon the recommendation of department commanders after approval of the General of the Army. The other amendment is identical in terms with the rider put on the Army bill at the extra session. It is as follows: "No money appropriated by this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation, or compensation of any portion of the Army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at any election held within any State." It may be remembered that this provision was adopted as a compromise, and was advocated by Gen. Garfield and a number of other leading Republicans. It encountered decided opposition, however, from some of the Republican Senators. The proposed amendment will encounter decided opposition from many Republicans in the House, and will probably lead to a protracted debate. It is understood that Gen. Garfield will favor the amendment if it is offered. The Committee on Military Affairs also considered a bill to reduce the number of Paymasters from 50 to 25. On the adoption of the bill there was a tie vote but it was agreed, as several members of the committee were absent, to postpone further consideration of the bill until the next meeting. If this bill is adopted by the committee, it also will be offered as an amendment to the Army bill.

A DEPARTMENT RUN BY CLERKS.

THE POSTAL SERVICE VIRTUALLY MANAGED BY TWO INCOMPETENT CLERKS—JUDGE KEY IN A RIDICULOUS ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The recent decision of the United States Circuit Court, at Louisville, to the effect that the action of the Postmaster there, in seizing and detaining letters addressed to lottery-dealers was illegal, and that the Postmaster is liable in damages, has created quite a sensation at the Post Office Department. The detention of the letters was, of course, in accordance with the orders of the Postmaster-General, who has issued similar orders to many of the Postmasters at the larger cities. Gen. Key is understood to have acted in the matter by the advice of the law officer of the department—or rather by that of a clerk in the office of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department—Mr. A. H. Bissell, who, it is alleged, has been permitted to manage not only this but various other matters in the department, to the great prejudice of its interests and reputation. He was detailed by the Postmaster-General, in connection with Mr. Kirby, Gen. Key's private secretary, to prepare the volume of regulations under the recently-enacted Postal laws; and as both of these gentlemen were entirely without practical experience in postal affairs, the result of their labors is not such as to reflect credit on the department or to justify the wisdom of their selection for the task. The regulations framed by them on the subject of rates of postage on mail matter containing writing (other than letters and postal cards) is said by competent authority to be in direct violation of law, and to have entailed a loss to the postal revenues which foots up among the millions. Since the appearance of the book, the Department has been overwhelmed with inquiries from puzzled Postmasters as to its novel, and often contradictory and impracticable provisions, a large number of which it has been found necessary to modify or rescind—while the "rulings" issued from time to time (ostensibly by the First Assistant Postmaster-General, whose official duty it is to construe the postal laws and regulations, but really by Mr. Bissell) have been of the most extraordinary and confusing description, so that Postmasters in every part of the country are in a state of hopeless perplexity as to their duties under the law.

The arbitrary detention of letters addressed to lottery-dealers on the assumption that they "relate to lottery business" is said to have been ordered on Mr. Bissell's suggestion, and to him also is credited the singular recommendation made by the Postmaster-General in his annual report, that the word "illegal" should be stricken from the statute prohibiting the mailing of circulars, &c., pertaining to "illegal lotteries," which recommendation placed Gen. Key in the strange attitude of requesting Congress to modify the law so as to make it conform to action he had already taken, instead of conforming his action to the provisions of existing statutes, until Congress should see fit to amend or repeal them. One result of this indiscretion, to use a mild phrase, has been the commencement of several suits against Postmasters who have been acting under Clerk Bissell's order; and as a United States court has now decided their action to be illegal, it is not improbable that Congress will be flooded with bills for their "relief," to enable them to pay the damages which will be recovered by those whose correspondence has been interfered with without other warrant than Mr. Bissell's dictum, based apparently on the idea that it is the main function of the Post Office to prevent the participation by the public in games of chance rather than to provide for the safe and expeditious transportation and delivery of mail matter.

It is well known here to all those familiar with the subject that Messrs. Bissell and Kirby's assumption of the prerogative of Congress in changing the rate of postage on third and fourth class mail matter has resulted in a serious falling off in the revenues of the Post Office—the regulation framed by those gentlemen virtually admitting the bulk of mercantile, banking, and insurance correspondence to the mails at the rate of 1 cent for each two ounces, instead of 3 cents for each half ounce, as provided by law.

The older and more experienced employes at the department have been greatly surprised at the manner in which Mr. Bissell and his coadjutors have been permitted to manipulate and derange the machinery of the postal service at their own sweet will, and predict still more serious results if the control of this important branch of the Federal Government is to continue to be left to their 'prentice hands.

MINOR CONGRESSIONAL WORK.

THE ABSURD ALASKA BILL ABANDONED—MR. COCKRELL'S PET SUBSIDY SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The House Committee on Territories have been much stirred up by the advocates of that ridiculous Alaska Territorial bill, which has been referred to in THE TIMES dispatches. So much annoyed have they been that a meeting of the committee was called and the matter settled, to the great comfort of the members. The full-fledged Territorial bill for Alaska was incontinently rejected, and a substitute for the bill, which the Secretary of the Treasury submitted last January, was adopted. This bill provides for the establishment of three Judicial Courts in Alaska, one at Sitka, one at Wrangel, and one to be held on the deck of the revenue steamer as she cruises to the far distant settlements, nearly 2,000 miles to the westward of Sitka, every Summer. The laws of the United States in the Territories are extended over all Alaska, which relate to crimes and their punishment; also, the law and the practice governing all matters of probate and testamentary proceedings. These courts are provided with a seal, and are thus made courts of record. The fact that there are less than 250 white men, women, and children in all this vast extent of 577,000 square miles of Alaska has justly made the idea of supplying them with a retinue of high salaried officers at the public cost one of ridicule with the committee. As affairs now stand in Alaska the revenue marine cutter with her armament is ample to hold all the Indians in perfect subjection, and the statutes of 1868 give to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury all power and authority to regulate trade and intercourse with the natives. The United States laws relating to Customs and revenue are extended by the same statute over Alaska, and have been in force there ever since.

Senator Cockrell made another attempt to-day to get his Brazilian subsidy into the hands of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. This bill, which provides for the annual payment of $135,000 to a steam-ship line for carrying the mails and express packages to the West Indies and Rio Janeiro, has been sent to the Committee on Commerce, where it remains, notwithstanding an attempt to get it out, already described in THE TIMES. Mr. Cockrell introduced the same bill again to-day after having erased out the words in it which refer to trade, and moved that it be referred to the Post Offices and Post Roads Committee. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Conkling, Merrill, Davis of West Virginia, and Hereford. Mr. Conkling said that its passage would set two committees at work on the same bill, and characterized Mr. Cockrell's action as an attempt to circumvent the Senate by verbal finesse and ingenuity. Mr. Cockrell made a lame defense of his position, and was feebly supported by Mr. Maxey, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices, but Mr. Conkling reasserted that the two bills were identical in purpose, in order to shut off a debate which threatened to consume considerable time. Mr. Ingalls insisted upon a strict observance of the rule that the first two readings of a bill shall be on separate days. The second reading was, therefore, postponed until another day.

THE HIGH PRICE OF PAPER.

A LETTER FROM THE HON. JOSEPH MEDILL PRESENTING THE CASE OF THE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Mr. Joseph Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, has addressed the following letter to Gen. Garfield in reference to removing the duty on wood pulp:

CHICAGO, March 23, 1880.

Gen. J. A. Garfield:

DEAR SIR: The sudden and abnormal advance in the price of printing paper has naturally filled the minds of publishers with alarm. The paper-makers meet monthly and vote a further increase of prices, and pour in memorials on Congress justifying it, and urging that the newspaper business is so flourishing and profitable that it can stand almost any conceivable rise without being raised. They point to the exaggerated reports of the profits of a few of the older and stronger journals in justification of their combination raid, but are careful to make no allusion to the condition of the ninety and nine publishers of every hundred who are being driven to the wall by them.

There are some points in this controversy to which I desire to call your attention, which have not been very clearly presented heretofore:

1. This is a case in which two classes of manufacturers insist that Congress should continue to them the power of robbing a third class of manufacturers, the latter from the peculiarity of their business being unable to transfer the burden upon the public or consumers, as merchants and dealers can do, but must suffer the whole loss entailed by the Congressional discrimination against them. If publishers increase their subscription prices to correspond with the great and sudden rise in the cost of paper, they lose their subscribers, as recent experiments fully demonstrate; if they materially reduce the size of their sheets, they cripple their ability to accommodate their advertising patrons, or they must suppress so much of their news space as to furnish the reading public with an unsatisfactory sheet. They are thus placed between the upper and nether millstone. They are caught on the horns of a dilemma literally.

2. The protective policy is not intended to enable one class of manufacturers to devour another. Publishers are manufacturers, and were so classified and taxed during and after the war. They give employment to 10 times as many operatives as pulp and paper makers, and whatever paper-tax policy strikes them injuriously, injures 10 times as many employers and employes as it helps. An artificial rise in paper, promoted and protected by Congressional interference in behalf of pulp and paper mills and pulp mills, must necessarily result in a reduction of the wages of compositors, pressmen, clerks, carriers, reporters, editors, correspondents, and other newspaper employes, and in loss also to the proprietors. The damage done by these Congressional favoritisms reacts back on the entire publishing business by a law of political economy with which you, of course, are familiar.

3. Newspaper publishers have no protection from the tariff such as other manufacturers enjoy, and all the "protection" they are asking is to be relieved from an unnecessary, revenueless, burdensome, and damaging tax imposed for the emolument of paper-makers at their expense. The pulp and paper tax is not protective in operation, and therefore violates protective principles. It does not even possess the excuse of being levied for revenue purposes, as it produces no revenue for the Government, and never has to an amount worth mentioning. This tax, as I have said, is anti-protective, as it seriously damages the manufacturing business of publishers, which is enormously greater than that of print-paper making and wood-pulp grinding, and at the same time is not needed by the latter against foreign competition.

4. There is no country in the world in which paper can be manufactured as cheaply as in the United States, and the reasons are, that the raw materials chiefly used—wood and straw—are found in greater abundance at the lowest cost; that rags, tow, old rope, refuse gunny-bagging, cotton-waste, and the like are duty free, cheap, and plentiful; that the motive power for driving the machinery is water, costing little or nothing; that the labor employed is mainly boys and girls and women, and but few men, and the wages paid therefor are small, and the business is nearly or entirely free from labor strikes and trades-union dictation; whereas, the publishing business is conducted by skilled, high-priced experts, working in league or combination for the advance and maintenance of wages scales. Pulp and paper making is now carried on by most ingenious labor-saving machines and processes, by which great products are turned out with few and low-paid employes, and the power, being water, is almost gratuitous. Hence, it may be safely affirmed that of all branches of American manufactures pulp and print-paper making have the least to fear from foreign competition, and stand least in need of what is called "Congressional protection." As an industry it is not a "suckling infant" that requires a pap-bottle, but is a stalwart, robust adult, perfectly able to take care of itself without coddling from Congress.

5. Print paper is a commodity that represents large weight and bulk to a given value, consequently the freight and expenses of importation are heavy, and afford paper mills a large natural and legitimate protection against foreign competitors, and this cost of importation gives an abundant protection so long as paper-makers are content with a fair profit on their products. The existing duty is only used to "protect" pooling, combinations, and unhealthy prices, and to place publishers under the shelter of an unrighteous law.

6. The general policy of Congress has heretofore been to permit manufacturers to import their raw materials free of tax; hence the large free list in the tariff act. This policy is undoubtedly wise, and under it the pulp-maker imports bass and soft woods free of duty if he wishes to, and the paper-maker is permitted to import rags, old jute, old rope, various grasses, and a large variety of raw material used in paper manufacture too numerous here to mention. In order that there may be no further pretext for retaining the existing onerous duties on print paper, many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of publishers have petitioned Congress to add wood and other pulps and soda-ash to the free list. On what economical or revenue principle wood and other pulps are taxed 20 per cent. surpasses the comprehension of publishers. Is not a patent monopoly sufficient protection on wood-pulp making? Is it to the public interest that an article which costs 1 cent a pound to make shall be so protected as to sell at 3½ and 4 cents a pound? Is it the duty of Congress to aid by the law this kind of robbery?

7. The raw material used by publishers consists of finished print paper. Why should not this raw material of publishers be placed on the free list, as well as the raw material of the manufacturers? Why does Congress discriminate against publishing manufactures, denying them free raw material, while it gives free raw material to pulp and paper makers? Congress acts as if it had an enmity toward the newspaper business, and maliciously desired to cripple and injure it. The retention of the onerous and wholly unnecessary paper duty furnishes grounds for a presumption of that kind which the prepayment-of-newspaper-postage act is not calculated to remove.

I have thus placed before you some aspects of the case as they appear from the stand-point of the publishers of the West.

It is said that now an apprehension prevails in the minds of some of the members of the Ways and Means Committee that if a bill be presented to the House removing the tax on pulp, soda-ash, and unsized printing paper, other interests may obtrude themselves and load it down with amendments affecting sugar, steel, iron, coal, salt, &c. But this fear will not be realized unless a majority of the House are hostile to the bill and resort to this method of killing it. But they cannot do it without manifesting and discovering their [illegible], and if there be a majority of the House intent on retaining the present tax on paper, let it be so recorded. The bill will be passed without amendment if the House desires to remove the tax. I need not argue this point further, but subscribe myself, very respectfully yours, J. MEDILL.

P. S.—I observe that a committee of New-York publishers recently appeared before the Ways and Means Committee, only asking for a removal of the duty on patent-processed pulp, and I notice from the reports that they were pretty well badgered and bulldozed by the honorable members of Congress for their temerity. They would have asked for the removal of the duty on paper also, but were impressed with the belief that it would be useless, and hence they restricted their petition to very humble dimensions, and probably with the effect of being treated with contempt. M.

The memoranda prepared for the press by the Clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means in regard to their recent action on the tariff, erroneously attributed Mr. Felton's amendment to Mr. Conger, which explains the discrepancy in the press reports. The facts in the case are that Mr. Felton moved to amend by adding printing paper and wood pulp to the free list. Mr. Kelley moved to amend Mr. Felton's amendment so that it would read "that all printing paper, wood pulp, jute butts, unmanufactured flax, straw, and all other fibrous plants, fit for use in the manufacture of paper, be placed on the free list." Mr. Tucker's amendment, as adopted, reads as follows: "Flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns, and all manufactures of every description composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat, or other like animals, except such as are composed in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, 40 per cent. ad valorem."

THE EXODUS FROM THE SOUTH.

A COLORED MAN EXPLAINS THE OPPRESSIVE LAWS OF ALABAMA.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Senate Exodus Committee to-day examined James T. Rapier, colored, of Calhoun, Ala. He said there were several reasons for the exodus. Among others, he mentioned the poverty of the soil, want of school facilities, and local laws prejudicial to black children. In regard to school facilities, he said: "We only have schools three months in the year, and I need not say any more on that head." He said the average yield of cotton in Alabama was one bale to three acres, and that an average production for one hand was four bales a year, of which the land-owner usually gets one-half, leaving two bales, worth $90, as the net yearly earnings of one man. He produced and read a table of prices charged by merchants for necessaries of life, and claimed that merchants make a profit of 100 per cent. in their dealings with the negroes. He also read extracts from Alabama statutes prohibiting any person from carrying or selling any farm produce after sunset or before sunrise, and also prohibiting the selling of seed cotton either day or night, in certain sections of the State, claiming that, while the purpose of these laws was to prevent stealing, the effect was to place the crop entirely in the hands of the land-owners. The grievance he complained of resulting from the sundown-sunrise laws was, that in many instances they prevented the negro from enjoying the fruits of his labor. It was on the court records of his State, he said, that a negro had been convicted of grand larceny for taking less than a peck of corn from a field which he was cultivating on shares. Referring to the Alabama juror laws, he said they ought to be called laws "to keep the negro off the jury." He mentioned several suits between white men and negroes before white juries, in which, he claimed, unjust verdicts had been rendered against the negro, and maintained that it was almost impossible for a negro to get justice in these jury trials. As an illustration and in support of this assertion, he mentioned a suit which occurred at Talladega, Ala. A negro had been arrested for stealing a hog. The jury, the witness said, brought in a verdict of guilty. In the course of the trial the negro's counsel, Mr. McAffee, ex-United States District Attorney, proved conclusively by the testimony of the owner of the hog, that the defendant was attending a meeting, eight miles distant, at the time the larceny was committed. Mr. McAffee, in summing up, began by stating that he had no hopes of winning the case. He told the Judge that he dared not charge the jury properly, and said to the white jurymen: "You are afraid to bring in a verdict of innocent," and further remarked that he had observed all that was necessary to procure a verdict against a negro accused of hog-stealing was, first, to prove that a hog had been stolen, and, next, that a negro was somewhere in the neighborhood.

Senator Vance asked if it was not a fact that pilfering by the blacks had been carried on to such an extent throughout Alabama that the raising of hogs and poultry had been abandoned, and whether this was not the cause of the enactment of such stringent laws against petit larceny. The witness admitted that there was a great deal of pilfering, but thought it was not confined to the blacks. Pilfering, he said, was alleged as the reason for passing these laws, but he thought the real reason was to be found in a desire on the part of the whites to oppress the laborer. The witness related his experience with the Kuklux in Northern Alabama in 1868. Armed men came after him several times, and his life was in danger. He accounted for his ultimate escape by stating that he had "fought some and run a good deal." The reason the negroes act in so cowardly a manner, he said, is because they fear the whole moral force of the country. If they were to stand up and assert their rights, and fight to preserve them, more men from the North, both Democrats and Republicans, would go South to suppress them than went to the first Bull Run battle.

Senator Vance intimated that if the witness thought white Republicans would go South to suppress the efforts of the negro to preserve his rights, he ought to quit voting with Republicans South, to which Rapier replied, "Oh, no; they are the best of a bad lot."

THE NEGRO VOTE OF MISSOURI.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A delegation of colored men from St. Louis, consisting of J. Milton Turner, ex-United States Minister to Liberia; J. T. Smith, Charlton H. Tanney, J. W. Wilson, and Alfred Carter, called upon the President to-day, and represented to him that the negro vote of the State of Missouri is entirely unrepresented in official positions in that State; that the negro and German vote together comprise the bulk of the Republican vote of the State; that the negro vote amounted to 40,000, and controls two, if not three, Congressional districts of St. Louis; that if the President would elevate a colored man to a responsible official position in Missouri it would reunite the colored people, who are now disaffected on account of having to carry the burdens of the party without charge or emoluments. The President said that he was in favor of doing all that he could for the colored people, and gave Mr. Wilson a copy of the following letter to Government officers, written by himself on May 7, 1877:

DEAR SIR: The appointment of colored men to positions under you for which they are qualified will tend to secure to people of their race consideration, and will diminish race prejudice. Other elements of your population are, of course, not to be overlooked. Subordinate appointments should be arranged so as to harmonize and meet the wishes and approval of all classes of good citizens, and at the same time promote the efficiency of the service. Very truly yours,

R. B. HAYES.

GRANT AT THE CARNIVAL COURT.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 1.—Gen. Grant had a reception at the St. Charles Hotel from 1 to 3 o'clock this afternoon, and afterward took a drive through the city. Last night the Carnival Court, having serenaded the Queen and other distinguished members of the Court, in accordance with the annual custom, repaired, finally, to the mansion of Albert Baldwin, President of the Royal Host, where a large company, including Gen. Grant, who had been specially invited by the host, was in attendance. After an introduction to the ex-President, the entire company participated in a banquet. During its progress Mr. Baldwin announced that Gen. Grant had been elected a member of the Royal Host and the title of Duke of America conferred upon him. The General was immediately decorated with the order of St. Rex by Judge George H. Braughn, Lord High Chamberlain, and the General acknowledged the compliment in substance as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you very much for this kind reception and for the compliment which the Rex Association has just paid me; for, pronounced republican as I am, it would, under ordinary circumstances, hardly be proper for me to accept the distinction which you have just conferred upon me, especially as I have been frequently charged with an attempt to seize upon a higher title; but, as I said before, *under such circumstances, and appreciating the objects of your worthy organization*, I accept the title of Duke, and thank you again for the compliment paid and the kind reception extended me."

KEARNEY'S PARTY BEATEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Owing to mismanagement on the part of some of the election officers the count is incomplete, but the majority of the Citizens' ticket will not vary much from 6,900. It is undecided whether the Working Men will contest the election on the ground of the difference in the ballot-paper, though it is reported that they will. The facts regarding the paper are ascertained to be that the Working Men procured it from the Secretary of State, while the Citizens' Union obtained theirs from a city dealer. There is no evidence that the variation in color was intentional. As to the charge of the surveillance of voters, rendered possible by the difference in the color of the ballots, the most charitable hypothesis is that it was done simply to keep the run of the voting, with a view of anticipating the result in a general way. Whether or not any contest is made, the general impression seems to be that nothing will come of it, as a mere formality will not be allowed to reverse the clearly manifested will of the people.

COURTNEY AGAIN OBSTINATE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 1.—It was proposed to have a conference of Hanlan, Courtney, Riley, and Blaikie here to-morrow to make final arrangements for the race. This meeting has been declared off, Courtney refusing to appear. Blaikie telegraphs that he will arrange matters by mail.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS

RUSSIA'S COMPLICATIONS.

THE RELATIONS WITH FRANCE—THE UNPUNISHED ASSASSIN OF A RUSSIAN OFFICER.

LONDON, April 1.—A Paris correspondent, writing to St. Petersburg, says he has had an interview with Premier de Freycinet, who declared that Gen. Chanzy, French Ambassador to Russia, intended to return to France to preside at the sittings of the Council of Ardennes, and would probably return to St. Petersburg afterward, it being anticipated that by that time a new Russian Ambassador would have arrived in Paris.

A Constantinople correspondent says: "The delay in regard to the sentence of the assassin of the Russian Col. Commeroff causes indignation. The Russian representative threatens to quit Constantinople if justice is not speedily done."

A Berlin dispatch says Russia has issued a circular to the powers proposing an agreement limiting the right of asylum. Germany has answered favorably.

LONDON, April 2.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says it is rumored that 1,500 Chinese troops have crossed the eastern Russian frontier at Ussuri, south of the Amoor, and that 30,000 are concentrated on the western frontier.

A Paris dispatch says that Prince Orloff, immediately on reaching St. Petersburg, visited Gen. Chanzy, the French Ambassador. By allowing Gen. Chanzy to remain at St. Petersburg—thus giving Prince Orloff an opportunity of showing him this courtesy—the French Government has evidently smoothed down the difficulty, and it may now be hoped that Russia will resume satisfactory relations with France.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER—PROMPT MEASURES EXPECTED RELATING TO CUBA.

MADRID, April 1.—Gen. Lucius Fairchild, the newly-appointed United States Minister to this Court, presented his credentials to King Alfonso yesterday. Gen. Fairchild expressed the friendly feelings of America toward Spain, and the King replied in a similar spirit.

LONDON, April 1.—A Madrid correspondent says: "The Cortes met on Wednesday, after the Easter holidays recess. The Government has signified their intention to discuss the Cuban estimates before taking up the imperial budget, as the situation of the Treasury of that colony requires prompt measures. The Government have, during the month of March, provided the Captain-General of Cuba with $9,000,000 for suppressing insurrection. Every shade of the opposition in the Cortes is anxiously watching Cuban affairs, hoping—the correspondent believes prematurely—to find an opportunity to defeat the Cabinet and bring in the Dynastic Liberals by an alliance with Gen. Martinez Campos and the dissatisfied Generals who have been excluded from political influence by the policy of Premier Canovas del Castillo. In diplomatic and political circles the probabilities of a change in the Government this Summer are freely discussed."

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

MONS, Belgium, April 1.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred yesterday in a colliery at Anderlues. The number of lives lost is unknown, but 20 bodies have already been recovered. There were 150 persons in the pit at the time of the disaster.

PARIS, April 1.—A circular signed by M. Duclerc, Vice-President of the Senate, has been sent to all the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, setting forth a project for the construction of a maritime canal between Bordeaux and Narbonne, thus connecting the Atlantic with the Mediterranean. M. Duclerc urges the military, economical, and commercial advantages of such a canal, and concludes by an appeal to the Government to undertake the work, or at least aid in its execution. The scheme has already been examined by a private company.

LONDON, April 1.—The Envoy of the King of Siam is expected on his second visit to England in the middle of May. It had been arranged that the King himself would come and invest Queen Victoria with the Order of the White Elephant, but his visit is postponed for the present in consequence of the indisposition of the ex-Regent, who would, in the King's absence, have had the reins of government.

It is expected that Admiral Pothuan, French Ambassador to England, will soon resign that post.

ATHENS, April 1.—King George has warmly thanked the Hon. Charles Tuckerman, formerly United States Minister here, for a paper on the Greek frontier question which he prepared some time ago for the consideration of the Mixed Commission.

BUENOS AYRES, March 8.—The Chilian iron-clad Huascar is bombarding Arica three hours daily. A part of the town is burning. It is defended by 12,000 Peruvians, who have inflicted much injury upon the Huascar.

THE VERMONT DEMOCRATS.

WATERBURY, Vt., April 1.—The Democratic State Committee met to-night to fix a time and place for holding a State Convention for the selection of delegates to the National Convention. Gen. "Baldy" Smith was present among the guests and addressed the meeting. A strong Hancock sentiment prevailed. It was decided to hold the convention at Montpelier on April 22. After the National Convention adjourns a ratification meeting will be held, and a State ticket nominated.

FALL FROM A RAILROAD BRIDGE.

TROY, N. Y., April 1.—While 15 men were employed to-day in placing in position a portion of the last span of the new bridge over the Hudson, from Cohoes to Lansingburg, the scaffolding upon which they were standing, and which was supported by two iron lateral braces of the structure, gave way and precipitated 10 of the men into the river. Five of the employes, by jumping, succeeded in obtaining a foothold on the bridge, and did not fall with their companions into the water. The 10 workmen who were carried with the scaffolding into the river fell a distance of 47 feet, and it was feared by the spectators that a great loss of life must follow. The alarm was immediately given to the shore, and in less than two minutes several row-boats were upon the scene, and the men, swimming and struggling in the icy water, were speedily rescued. It is a remarkable fact that there was not a single life lost. Mr. Hill, one of the contractors, was badly injured about the ankles, and received several cuts and bruises. Thomas Sullivan received painful injuries to the back, the full extent of which have not yet been ascertained. Charles Blair sustained a dislocated ankle. The wounded men were carried to their homes and medical assistance was promptly summoned. The accident was caused by the breaking of the iron laterals. In falling the men named were injured by the planks of the scaffolding, which struck them. Work on the bridge will not be suspended in consequence of the accident.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The United States steamer Nipsic sailed from Portsmouth, Va., last night for Ville-Franche, France, the head-quarters of the European station.

Cadet Midshipmen Harry P. Huse and W. L. Rodgers have reported their return home, having been detached from the Pensacola, and have been placed on waiting orders.

Hereafter, by order of the Secretary, in order to facilitate the execution of orders given by the Navy Department or any of its bureaus, to the commandant of the Navy-Yard at Norfolk, Va., to furnish vessels arriving in Hampton Roads with articles to be supplied from that yard, commanding officers of vessels who are junior to the commandant will report to him their arrival in the Roads.

The following circular has been issued by Secretary Thompson: "When officers of the Navy are required to make oath in answering interrogatories sent them by the Examining Board in Washington, the expense attending the execution thereof will be paid from the 'contingent of the Navy' on presentation of vouchers to any one of the Purchasing Paymasters of the Navy."

MUSCADIN WINS SECOND PLACE.

LONDON, April 1.—The race for the Surrey Open Steeple-chase (handicap) was run to-day at the Croydon April meeting, and was won by Mr. D. Dunlop's 6-year-old ch. h. Bacchus. The second place was secured by Mr. James Gordon Bennett's 5-year-old b. h. Muscadin, and the third place by Capt. Machell's b. h. Hopbloom, aged. Five horses ran. Bacchus won by 10 lengths.

SEEKING RELIEF IN SUICIDE.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 1.—George Warner English, the Treasurer of this city, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind, committed suicide this morning by hanging. The deed was done in a barn near his residence. Mr. English was a popular officer, and is supposed to have been well off.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., April 1.—John L. Graham, who had been a drug clerk at J. Mortimer Hoyt's store, was found dead in his bed at the Byram House this morning, about 11 o'clock. He had been out of employment since Tuesday, and being without money or friends, it is supposed, he committed suicide to end his troubles. Drs. Nolan and Pardee, on examining the body, gave it as their opinion that Graham came to his death from an overdose of morphine.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE CONCERT.

The first of the matinée concerts at the Madison-Square Theatre yesterday afternoon was a charming entertainment, which was much enjoyed by a brilliant and numerous audience. This cosy and beautiful house is well adapted for just such a concert as was given by a number of Mr. Mapleson's most distinguished artists, and the management are to be congratulated in adding to the attractions of their theatre an afternoon concert of such perfect character. It was more like a musical party than a concert, with the important exceptions, however, that at musical parties one cannot hear in comfort anything that may be worth listening to, and that there is seldom anything of merit which compensates for the trouble of attending. An atmosphere of thorough enjoyment pervaded the house yesterday, and as the concert progressed the audience naturally became more pleased at being present and more enthusiastic in applauding the singers. The artists who took part were Mlle. Marimon, Mme. Ambre, Mlle. Belocca, Signor Campanini, Signor Galassi, and Mr. Alfred H. Pease. The programme was well arranged, and was not so long as to make the constant encores which were demanded wearisome. The ladies were beautifully dressed, and appeared to great advantage, the stage was artistically arranged with handsome furniture, ornaments, and articles of vertu, and, in a word, there was every condition for the unequivocal success of the entertainment. Mlle. Marimon sang twice, and was, of course, recalled both times. Her selections were a valse by Mattei, and an aria, "L'abeille," by Massé. After the latter she sang the "Last Rose of Summer," with the same simplicity and elegance that distinguished its performance in the representation of "Marta" the evening before. Mme. Ambre gave an aria from Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," and followed it with a selection from "Mignon," in both of which she was excellent. Mlle. Belocca appeared three times on the programme, in an aria from "Semiramide," "La ci darem," with Signor Galassi, and in the famous "Rigoletto" quartet, with Mme. Ambre, Signor Campanini, and Signor Galassi. Though these ladies were all in the best voice and sang with perfect taste and skill, the honors of the occasion were undoubtedly won by the great tenor and the baritone of Mr. Mapleson's company. Signor Galassi sang the aria, "Son Pereda," from "La Forza del Destino," magnificently, his grand voice ringing out in the little theatre with the greatest effect. Signor Campanini was in good spirits and excellent voice, and exerted himself to please the audience. His genial manner, and the pleasure he evidently took in singing his best were appreciated from the moment he appeared. He gave a cheerful spirit to the concert with his magnetic influence over his fellow-artists as well as over his hearers. His first selection was the romanza "Oh, tu che in Seno," from "La Forza del Destino," which was exquisitely rendered. For an encore he sang "Donna e mobile," from "Rigoletto," in the spirited manner for which he is famous, and he was recalled several times. The pièce de résistance of the concert was the "Rigoletto" quartet, which was sung three times, owing to Signor Campanini's persuasion of the other artists. Though the curtain had been dropped and Signor Campanini out of sight, had repeated the "Donna e mobile," he brought forward the other three singers, and at the close of the quartet for the third time, when artists and audience were in the best humor, the stage was lowered and the artists gradually disappeared from sight. Mr. Pease was received with favor, and was encored in his brilliant piano solos. A number of eminent artists are engaged for the second concert on Thursday afternoon next.

ITALO CAMPANINI DECORATED.

Italo Campanini, the great tenor, is in receipt of a communication from the Italian Minister to Washington, conveying the information that the King of Italy has conferred upon him the order of the Crown of Italy, and that the insignia of the royal order mounted in gold and jewels is on its way to America. The decoration is regarded as the highest distinction which can be conferred upon an Italian in civil life. King Humbert does himself honor by thus favoring the greatest lyric artist and actor of his time.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Saalfield announces his fourth concert, at Steinway Hall, for Saturday evening. Miss Emma C. Thursby, Signor Brignoli, and a number of performers will be heard in a long programme of vocal and instrumental music.

The public rehearsal of Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust," at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon was attended by an immense audience, which completely filled both the large and small halls. Mr. Sohst will take the bass solo part in place of Mr. Remmertz.

Herr Joseffy's "Liszt" programme will be given to-night at Chickering Hall with the assistance of an orchestra under Mr. Carlberg. The four numbers of the concert will be the Concerto in E flat, Hungarian Fantaisie, five piano solos, and for the first time, the Fantaisie on the "Ruins of Athens" by Beethoven.

The Staten Island Philharmonic Society will have their fourth and last concert at West New Brighton to-night. This enterprising organization have done much for good music, and have invariably given concerts of a high class. The same sextet, led by Mr. Richard Arnold, will take part as before, and several other artists have been engaged to sing and play on this occasion.

A Boston paper has lately repeated the statement that one of the judges in the matter of the prize of the Cincinnati Musical College changed his vote after Mr. Dudley Buck had made some alterations in his work at the suggestion of this judge. Mr. Buck has authorized the unqualified denial of this story. Since he sent his composition to Cincinnati last September, he has never seen it, has made no change in it, and has never been asked to do so by any person. Now that Mr. Buck and Mr. Theodore Thomas have both denied this story, which was absurd on the face of it, the Boston paper in question should dismiss the matter as unworthy of further serious consideration.

The opera to-night will be "Les Huguenots," which Mr. Mapleson will produce for the first time here. The cast is one which could not be surpassed at any opera-house in the world, and in fact it is doubtful if any other manager could give it with anything like such completeness in every part, as the distribution of the principal characters will show. The list is Valentina, Mme. Ambre; Margherita, Mlle. Marimon; Urbano, Mlle. Belocca; Raoul, Signor Campanini; Conte de Nevers, Signor del Puente; Conte San Bris, Signor Galassi; and Marcel, Herr Behrens. With this cast the public may certainly expect to hear a thoroughly competent rendering of this grand work, and in some respects it promises to be the principal event of Mr. Mapleson's management in this country. The success which has attended the Spring season has inspired alike the impresario, the artists, and public, and, unless all signs fail, a memorable performance may be expected. Signor Arditi's thoroughness and carefulness in matters of detail may be relied upon to have the orchestra and chorus perfectly drilled.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Postmasters.—Francis P. Vincent, Cottage City, Mass.; George Burgess, New-Brighton, N. Y.; John W. Mattern, Phillipsburg, Penn.; Lewis Lambright, Middletown, Ohio; Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield, Ill.; Henry F. Doty, Reading, Mich.; George H. Tracy, Baker City, Oregon.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: Victor Thompson, of Mississippi, to be Consul at St. Thomas; William F. Hubbard, Supervisor of Census for the Second District of Maine; John W. Mattern, Postmaster at Phillipsburg, Penn.; Arthur Edwards, of Michigan, Agent for Indians of the Omaha and Winnebago Agency in Nebraska.

The Senate rejected the nomination of Alexander C. Wells to be Surveyor of Customs in the District of New-Orleans.

PROGRESS OF THE STRIKES.

TROY, N. Y., April 1.—The strike at Cohoes shows little change. Yesterday afternoon some excitement was caused among the disaffected working men by the arrival of several families from Canada. As the new-comers passed through the streets to the homes of friends a crowd of fully 500 strikers followed them. Several spinners, comprehending the situation, quickly formed a protective guard, and accompanied the Canadians to their destinations. A rumor is afloat to the effect that General Manager Robert Johnston has gone East to make purchases of filling. There is no truth in the story. Mr. Johnston has gone in an entirely different direction on another mission. Pay-day in No. 3 Mill comes on Saturday. The amount of money to be distributed will be less than $10,000, which is about half the amount paid away every four weeks. This morning 35 looms were started in No. 1 Mill weave-room. Here the first strike was begun, and the weavers of that department assumed the initiatory in support of the spinners' demands. The frequent conferences between committees of the strikers and the officers of Harmony Mills have been without result. The difference between the striking section hands in the Harmony Mills and the company has been settled. The section hands resumed work at noon to-day. The spinners and weavers are still obdurate.

The molders employed in the Wood Mowing-machine Works, at Hoosick Falls, struck yesterday for an advance in wages. They asked for an increase of 20 per cent. The company agreed to an increase of 15 per cent., and the men resumed work this morning.

CLINTON, Mass., April 1.—The strike at the Lancaster Gingham Mills ended this morning by the strikers returning to work at the terms offered by the corporation on March 1, the first day of the strike.

OFFICER STONE'S DEATH.

WILL POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN BROOKLYN SAVE THE MURDERERS?

Officer Thomas M. Stone, of the Brooklyn Police force, died at the Long Island College Hospital last evening of the injuries which he recieved at the hands of members of the Smoky Hollow gang of ruffians. On the 29th of February he attempted to arrest one of the gang for lounging in Columbia-street. He was surrounded, his club was taken away, and he was knocked down and kicked in the most inhuman manner. Some of the brutes went so far as to deliberately jump upon him while he was lying unconscious and bleeding on the pavement, and one of them had raised a heavy paving-stone in both hands and was taking aim with the intention of crushing in the officer's skull, when a citizen caught his arm and thwarted his purpose. Influence was brought to bear by some of the Sixth Ward Democratic pot-house politicians, and it looked as if the officer's assailants would make their escape. They were, however, captured by Capt. Leavy, and incarcerated in Raymond-Street Jail. The same influence, it is believed, actuated the course of Coroner Simms in delaying the taking of the unfortunate officer's ante-mortem statement, and the same influence will be invoked to secure, if possible, the mildest form of punishment for the murderers.

THREE BOYS ATTEMPTING MURDER.

A KEEPER IN THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE OF REFUGE FATALLY ASSAULTED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—The facts have just come to light of a murderous attack on James Pierce, a prefect in the House of Refuge, by three of the inmates, last Tuesday. It is believed the injured man will die. This institution is for the reformation of unruly children. The boys are hired to contractors, and the labor is performed inside the walls of the refuge. Three of the boys, whose ages are about 15 years, some time ago conceived an idea of being free. They were led by a youth named Murphy, and determined upon murder, if necessary to carry out their scheme. On Tuesday, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, they were in the hosiery department with Mr. Pierce. Two of them had slung-shots, which they had made themselves, concealed in their sleeves, and a third had a bar of iron in his trousers leg. Murphy proposed that the boys should loaf, and if Pierce said anything to them, "to down him." According to agreement they refused to work, and Pierce walked up to them and directed them to attend to their duties. He turned his back for a second, when Murphy struck him a terrific blow over the left eye, knocking him insensible, and then the boys ran for the gate, intending to murder the Keeper there. But they became frightened at what they had done and hid in an outhouse, where they were captured. Pierce's skull is fractured. The managers endeavored to keep the affair quiet, and locked the boys up. They refuse to give the names of the boy murderers, because they have respectable parents. This institution is managed by several Friends, who try to conduct it on the principle of moral suasion. There is continual trouble in the place.

A SPECULATOR MISSING.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 1.—J. S. Stevenson, Secretary of the Corn Exchange and Board of Trade, has been missing since Friday last. He had become involved through grain speculations.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 1.—John J. Ogden, a book canvasser, of middle age, boarding here, died at the Indian Orchard Hotel, at 2 o'clock this morning, from morphine. An inquest will be held to determine whether death was caused by suicide or foul play. Ogden was a widower, and had a son in Boston.

THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE

Between New-York and Boston will reopen for the season on Monday, April 5. On the magnificent steamers Massachusetts and Rhode Island of this line no second-class passengers are carried, travelers enjoy an opportunity for a full night's rest, electric bells connect each state-room with the steward's department, the dining saloons are on the main deck, away from the disagreeable odors and close air of the kitchens and the sleeping-berths, and a full view of the beauties of Narragansett Bay by daylight may be enjoyed. Steel boilers, steam steering apparatus, and all approved devices tending to safety are in use on the steamers, and the car ride of only 42 miles on one of the smoothest of railways is noticed only as a pleasant feature.—*World.*

Fire in Philadelphia.

BURNING OF JAS. CONAWAY & CO.'S FACTORY.

[Telegram to Herring & Co.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1880.

Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

Jas. Conaway & Co.'s steel-frame umbrella manufactory destroyed by fire. Contents of their Herring's Safe all right. FARREL & CO.

—*Post.*—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: Riders on Money Bills; The Star Service Abuses; English Liberal Gains; A Washington Sensation; Frauds in Bayard's State; Tilden Against Tammany; State Legislative Work; Protection of Niagara; Methodist Church Topics; Some Facts about Fish; The Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Letters from our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter, and full Financial and Commercial Reports.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Fine Silk Hats $3 20, worth $5. (Nobby Derbys $1 90, worth $3.) 15 New Church-st., up stairs.

BUY ALWAYS "Alderney Brand." CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

ANTHONY—BROOKS.—On Wednesday, March 31, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. William Taylor, R. WALTER ANTHONY to ELLA LOUISE, daughter of Clarence Brooks, Esq., all of this City.

GEBHART—PHILLIPS.—On Wednesday, March 31, at Calvary Chapel, by the Rev. William D. Walker, Miss MARIA J. PHILLIPS to D. STEWART GEBHART, both of this City.

JAMESON—MURPHY.—On Wednesday, March 31, at the residence of the Hon. Thomas Murphy, by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, MARGARET, daughter of the late John Murphy, to JOSEPH A. JAMESON, Jr.

DIED.

BARRETT.—In New-York City, March 31, 1880, Commodore EDWARD BARRETT, United States Navy, aged 52 years.

Funeral services at St. Joseph's Church, corner 6th-av. and Washington-place, on Saturday, April 3, 1880, at 11:30 A. M., when a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

BIGELOW.—In the 74th year of her age, Mrs. MARTHA A. [illegible], wife of the late A. B. Bigelow.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mary Dow, No. [illegible] West 23d-st., at 2 o'clock, this (Friday) afternoon.

BILL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, March 31, EDWARD BILL, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at All Souls' Church, 20th-st. and 4th-av., at 2:30 P. M., Saturday, April 3. Relatives and friends and members of Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. M., and Jerusalem Chapter, are invited to attend without further notice. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

BURROUGHS.—On Tuesday, March 30, at her residence, Newtown, Long Island, SARAH JANE MORRELL, aged 67 years, widow of Joseph T. Burroughs.

Funeral services on Friday, April 2, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BYERS.—On Thursday, 1st inst., at his residence, JAMES G. BYERS.

Funeral services will be held at the Memorial Church, corner Waverley-place and 11th-st., Sunday, April 4, at 2 P. M. Members of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited.

COOPER.—At the residence of her nephew, Joseph G. Leonard, Fordham, March 31, LOUISA A. COOPER, daughter of the late Joseph Cooper, of this City.

Funeral service from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., Saturday morning, April 3, at 10 o'clock.

HUNTINGTON.—The Rev. BENJAMIN S. HUNTINGTON, of Cornwall, N. Y., Thursday, April 1, of pneumonia, at the Rectory of his brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Clark, at Bridgeport, Conn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Brooklyn and Cornwall papers please copy.

LANE.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., Wednesday, March 31, after a short illness, BENJAMIN G. LANE, aged 17 years and 5 months, son of Stephen K. and Euphemia F. Lane, of Bergen Point.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOUNT.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Wednesday evening, March 31, RICHARD EDWARDS MOUNT.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Saturday morning, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

ROBINSON.—At Dauphin, Penn., April 1, 1880, from results of a fall in Harrisburg on the 16th inst., WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, the funeral on Monday, the 5th inst., at 1:30 P. M., without further notice.

SCHUYLER.—On Wednesday evening, March 31, after a lingering illness, MARY R., wife of Garrett R. Schuyler, and eldest daughter of the late Jacob Miller, aged 48 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 123 East 50th-st., on Saturday, April 3, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Green-Wood.

SMITH.—On Thursday, April 1, 1880, of consumption, IDA GARVER, wife of Hayward Smith, and youngest daughter of Mrs. Hannah J. and the late Hosea Garver, of Carmel, N. Y., aged 29 years and 7 months.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 21[illegible] Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Interment Saturday.

TALMAGE.—At Charleston, S. C., of typhoid fever, VAN NEST TALMAGE, in the 30th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Dan Talmage, No. 19 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn. Take DeKalb-av. cars from Fulton Ferry.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, March 31, JOHN H. WILLIAMS, formerly of Philadelphia.

Interment at Milford, Del.

HANCOCK LODGE, No. 48, I. O. O. F.—BROTHERS: You are hereby notified to meet at the lodge-room, Odd-fellows Hall, this day, at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Past Grand WILLIAM HANSON. By order

CHAS. C. HARDCASTLE, N. G.

CHAS. E. BRINCK, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CATARRHAL POISON.

HAWKING, snuffles, spurts of mucus upon the tonsils, clogging in the throat, crackling in the head, &c., are SIGNS OF CATARRH. SWALLOWING the putrid secretions into the stomach WHILE WE SLEEP and INHALING the noxious impurities INTO THE LUNGS poison the digestive and the respiratory organs, causing Dyspepsia, BRONCHITIS, Deafness, and other diseases. The Anti-Catarrhal elements discovered by Dr. WEI DE MEYER not only cure catarrh, but, by assimilation with the mucous membrane, they EXTERMINATE ITS POISON from the system as vaccine virus exterminates the seeds of small-pox. WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH CURE is a CONSTITUTIONAL as well as a local remedy. This explains the remarkable cures of Catarrh, Influenza, Sore Throat, Weak Eyes, BAD BREATH, &c., effected by the new treatment. Mr. SAM'L BENEDICT, Jr., jeweler, 897 Broadway, N. Y., says: "I CANNOT SPEAK TOO HIGHLY of Dr. Wei De Meyer's remedy. It cured a member of my family of long-seated Chronic Catarrh." Mrs. EMMA C. HOWES, 39 West Washington-square, N. Y., writes: "I had SUFFERED FOR THIRTY YEARS and was entirely cured by it." Mr. L. F. NEWMAN, merchant, 305 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, certifies: "My physicians gave me no hope, but your compound restored my sense of smell and cured my terrible Catarrh." Mrs. A. J. WHITTLESEY, New-Market, N. H., writes: "I wish I had words to express my gratitude to Dr. Wei De Meyer. A knowledge of his Catarrh Cure four years ago WOULD HAVE SAVED ME $500." Dr. W. H. TRUESDELL, Elgin, Ill., Writes: "I had suffered for ten years. The CURE soon brought from my nose dry slugs, A POLYPUS, and the greatest quantity of vile mucus I ever saw." Says the Rev. C. J. JONES, New Brighton, S. I.: "I had tried everything and feared I should have to give up my ministry. The CURE gave me IMMEDIATE relief. IT IS WORTH TEN TIMES THE COST," &c., &c. Hundreds of similar cases are described in full in Dr. WEI DE MEYER'S TREATISE. Mailed FREE to any one by his agents, D. B. DEWEY & CO., 46 Dey-st., N. Y. The CURE is DELIVERED by them and sold by all principal druggists at $1 50. A real cure!

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.—R. Somerville, Auctioneer.

THE S. P. AVERY COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

Messrs. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. announce that they will sell on account of Mr. S. P. Avery, a choice collection of Paintings by foreign artists, being part of his collection and others consigned to him.

They have never been exhibited outside of his rooms, were painted mostly to his order, and many are of quite recent importation.

Excellent masters are represented of known fame, as well as rising geniuses, the subjects being varied and agreeable, and sizes suitable for general collections.

Mr. Avery's name is a sufficient guarantee that this collection is worthy of every attention, and like all the sales made under his control WILL BE ABSOLUTE.

Now on exhibition, free, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, day and evening, until day of sale, THURSDAY EVENING, April 8.

Also,

FRIDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,

at Clinton Hall, at 2:30 o'clock,

a large consignment of BENARES BRASS WARE, and a choice lot of ANTIQUE AND MODERN RUGS.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 3, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 6 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Abyssinia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 6 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship France, via Havre; on Thursday, at 7:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Berlin, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 9:30 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Anchoria, via Glasgow; and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Maine, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Belize and Bay Islands, via New-Orleans, leave New-York March 29. The mails for Jamaica, Colombia, Aspinwall, and South Pacific leave New-York March 30. The mails for Hayti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island leave New-York March 31. The mails for Hayti leave New-York April 1. The mails for Havana leave New-York April 1 and 3. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York April 2 and 3. The mails for Venezuela and Curacoa leave New-York April 3. The mails for Mexico leave New-York April 3. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco April 10. The mails for Australia leave San Francisco April 10. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1880.

BANGS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 739 AND 741 BROADWAY, Will sell THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, APRIL 1 AND 2, AT 3:30 P. M. A large collection of LAW BOOKS, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, including an Assignee's stock.

SPECIALTY: PRINTING OF BOOK AND COIN CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, &c. C. C. SHELLEY, Nos. 10 and 12 College-place.

SCALE OF PRICES FOR ICE.

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MARCH 15, 1880.

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10 to 12 pounds daily............	$1 00 per week.
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25 pounds and upward daily......	1 00 per 100 pounds.

ART—MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS. SCHENCK ART GALLERY, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST. THE GEMS OF THE COLLECTION. THIS DAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock.

FINE MANDARIN ORANGES, Sweet Florida oranges, Malta dates, pure maple sugar and syrup. W. & G. SMITH, No. 189 Broadway. Will remove May 1, to Nos. 1 and 3 Day-st., corner Broadway.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Rooms No. 9 Evening Post Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

DAIREEN. A Novel. By FRANK FRANKFORT MOORE. 4to, paper, 15 cents. (No. 115 in the *Franklin-Square Library.*)

HARPER'S FRANKLIN-SQUARE LIBRARY. LATEST ISSUES.

	cts.
97. Memoirs of Madame de Rémusat. 1802-1808. Part I.	10
98. Memoirs of Madame de Rémusat. Part II.	10
98a. Memoirs of Madame de Rémusat. Part III. Illustrated	10
110. Tom Singleton: Dragoon and Dramatist. By W. W. Follett Synge	15
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THE PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW, FOR APRIL.

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APRIL, 1880.

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THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 1.—Flour dull and nominally lower. Red Winter, $3 75@$4 00; White Winter, $4 12@$4 25; Minnesota, $4 00@$4 25; Spring, $3 75@$4 00. Wheat, No. 2 Spring, $1 04@$1 07. Corn dull, weak, and lower. Oats, 35½c. Rye, 78½c. Barley, 78½c. Pork, $10 75@$10 80. Lard, 6 90@6 92½. Bulk Meats, 5½@5½c. Whisky, 1 04. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 200,000 bushels; Oats, 55,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. At the close—Wheat dull and lower at $1 03½, May; Corn dull, weak, and lower at 36½c, May; 36½c, June. Oats dull and lower at 26½c, May; 26½c, June. Rye dull and lower at 80c, May. Pork dull and 12½c lower. Lard steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Flour dull; Family, $3 65@4 00; Patent, $4 25@4 50. Wheat—No. 2 Red, $1 12½@1 13½, April; $1 12½@1 13½, May; $1 12½@1 13½, June; $1 12½@1 13½, July; No. 3 Red, $1 03@1 04; No. 4 Red, $1 00@1 01; rejected, $1 14@1 15; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 13½@1 14, April; $1 14@1 14½, May; $1 14½@1 15, June; $1 14½@1 15½, July. Corn lower, 34½c, cash; 34½c, April; 35½@35½c, May; 36½@36½c, July. Oats dull at 32c, May, cash; 31½@32c, May, free lower at 70c. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 03. Pork lower at $10 82½@10 90, cash; $10 87½@10 90, April; $11 00, May. Lard dull; Bulk-meats lower; Shoulders, 4½; Sides, 5½@5¾c; Clear Sides, 5¾@5¾c. Bacon dull, weak and unchanged. Hams steady at 9½@9¾c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; Corn, 131,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 1.—Flour steady, with a fair demand for Wheat grades; quoting: Spring Wheat, extra, $4 00@4 25; extra Michigan and Indiana Extra White Winter, $4 25@4 50; Ohio Extra White Winter, $4 50@4 75; Ohio Family, $5 00@5 25; Minnesota Patents, $5 50@6 00. Corn quiet; sales of 2 cars of No. 2 Toledo, on the track, at 40c; 1 car of No. 2 at 42½c. Oats quiet, with a fair demand for Western; quoted at 35@35½c for private marks. Highwines—City-made lower; quotable at $1 07@1 08. Alcohol, $2 09@2 10. Proof Whisky, $1 12½@1 15. Rolled Oats steady, at Seven-Year—Wheat See Corn, Flour. Oats, See Receipts—Flour, 3,700 bbls; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 4,400 bushels; Rye, 3,400 bushels. Canal—Wheat, 194,105 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,900 bbls; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 81,500 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels; Barley, 4,400 bushels; Rye, 3,400 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 1.—Flour dull and easier. Wheat opened steady, but closed heavy; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 21½; No. 2, $1 19; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1 17; April, $1 18½; May, $1 18½; June, $1 19½; July, $1 20½; No. 2 Spring, $1 17; Rejected, 95c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 37½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, fresh, 31c. Rye neglected; No. 1, 70c. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, 47½c. Provisions—Pork lower; May, $10 75. Lard lower; May, $6 95. Receipts—Flour, 1,700 bbls; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. At the close—Wheat, $1 19½, May; $1 20½, June; $1 21½, July; $1 17½, April; $1 17½, May; $1 19½, June; $1 20½, July; No. 3, $1 17; No. 2 Spring, $1 17; Rejected, 95c. Corn, 37½c, May; 37½c, June. Rye, 80c. Barley, 47½c, May. Lard—Prime Steam, $6 90, cash; $7 00, May. Hogs dull and lower at $4 30@4 40. Freights—Wheat, 10c, Rail; 10c, Lake. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 1.—Flour quiet; Clear, $3 00@3 75; No. 1, Spring, $5 00@5 25; Amber Winter, $4 50@4 75; White Winter, $4 50@4 75; Double Extra, $7 25@7 50; Raw Process, $7 50@$8 25; Graham, $3 65@3 90; sales, 750 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales of car lots of No. 1 Minnesota Spring, at $1 26; Winter, $1 24; sales of 2,000 bushels at $1 26; Winter, $1 24. Corn unchanged; Duluth, 54c. Barley steady, with a good demand; sales, 24,000 bushels Canada, by sample, at 68c; 4,000 bushels Canada, by sample, at 80c. Corn-meal steady and unchanged. Mill-feed firm; Shorts and Shipping Middlings, $22. Receipts—Railroads—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 700 bbls; Barley, 4,800 bushels; Lumber, 100,000 feet.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 1.—Flour: Heavy; Family steady at $5 30@$5 50; fancy, $5 85@$5 95. Wheat unsettled and lower; $1 22 bid; receipts, 3,000 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels. Corn quiet and dull at 37c@38c. Rye dull at 80c@81c. Barley steady; fall sample at 85c@87c. Pork weaker at $10 50@$10 75. Lard in fair demand and firm; prime steam, $7 12½. Bulk-meats in good demand and firmer; Clear Rib, 5c; Clear Sides, 5c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 5c; Clear Rib, 7½c; Clear, 7½c. Whisky in good demand and holding onward at $1 04. Butter dull and unchanged. Sugar nominally unchanged. Eggs lower; 7½c@8c. Hogs steady; common, $3 50@$4 35; light, $4 30@$4 45; packing, $4 25@$4 60; butchers' and fancy, $4 50@$4 70; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,400 head.

DETROIT, April 1.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat dull; extra White Michigan, nominal; No. 1 White Michigan $1 20½ cash; $1 20½, April; $1 20½@$1 20½, May; $1 18½, June. Milling No. 1 nominal. Corn firm; No. 2 Yellow, 44c bid; 44½c asked; No. 3 High Mixed, 44c; No. 1 Mixed, 43½c; No. 2 do., 43c. Oats a shade lower, and in very moderate request; No. 1 White, 29½c; No. 2 do., 27½c; No. 1 Mixed, 26½c; No. 2 do., 25½c. Clover dull and declining; Old Red are forming stocks for the market; prime held at $4. Receipts—Flour, 600 bbls; Wheat, 46,000 bushels; Corn, 1,200 bushels; Oats, 1,400 bushels; shipments—Flour, 1,400 bbls; Wheat, 101,000 bushels; Corn, 900 bushels; Oats, 2,100 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 1.—Wheat firm; No. 2 Red Wheat, spot, $1 21½; April, $1 24½; May, $1 25; June, $1 21; July, $1 19½; No. 3 Red Wabash, $1 17; Lower-grade Red Wheat, $1 00@$1 15; No. 2 Amber, $1 21½; April, $1 24½; May, $1 25; June, $1 21; July, $1 19½; No. 2 White, 42c; Damaged, 37½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 39½c. Clover-seed dull; mammoth, $4; prime, $3 60. Receipts—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 2 Winter, April and May, $1 24½; June, $1 20½. Corn firm; No. 2 spot, 39½c; May, 40½c. Receipts—Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 113,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 115,000 bushels; Corn, 121,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 12@$1 18. Corn steady; No. 2 White, 42c @42½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 White, 35½@36c; Mixed, 27c. Rye steady, 77c. Mess Pork steady at $12 25. Lard quiet but steady; prime Steam, 7c. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 4½c; Clear Rib, 6½c; Clear Sides, 6½c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 4½c; Clear Ribs, 7½c; Clear Sides, 7½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 9@10c. Whisky steady at $1 04.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 1.—Pork firmer; held at $12. Bulk-meats—Shoulders firmer; loose, 4½c; packed, 4¾c. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 4¾c; Clear Ribs, 7¾c; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Lard firmer; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 6½c@7½c. Bean Pork—Prime, 9@9½c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ¾ @ $1,000 premium; tankers' bearing, ¾ @ ¾.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 1.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 43c. Resin steady at $1 12½ for Strained. $1 19 for good Strained. Tar steady at $1 40. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 50 for Hard, $2 50 for Yellow Dip, $3 50 for Virgin. Corn quiet; prime White, 65c; Mixed, 61c.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 1.—With a very light inquiry and no business reported, the market is easier, though quotations are unchanged.

PEORIA, April 1.—Whisky steady; sales of 140 bbls, Spirits at 91 0/0.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—Petroleum steady and unchanged at 7½c for Standard White.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head; total for the week thus far, 9,450 head; for the same time last week, 7,950 head; consigned through, 4,000 head; market dull, active, and weaker; buyers holding off, hoping to obtain concessions; several cars of good to choice Steers unsold; sales of stockers at $2 50@$2 75; Cows and Bulls dull; receipts to-day, 4,700 head; total for the week thus far, 15,100 head; for the same time last week, 16,900 head; consigned through, 29 cars; market dull and weaker; Calves, receipts generally good and good to fair, sales of fair to good Western Calves at $6@$6 40; choice to fancy, $6 50@$6 90. Western Lambs, $5 50@$7; 5 cars remain unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,000 head; total for the week thus far, 23,040 head; for the same time last week, 24,200 head; consigned through, 113 cars; market—Corn-fed and otherwise light, sales of Yorkers fairly to choice, at $4 70@$4 80; mixed Pigs and Yorkers at $4 50@$4 60; no heavy on sale; choice medium weights, $4 80@$4 85; fair sale quotable at $4 20@$4 30; Pigs, $4 25@$4 45; best grades disposed of.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 1.—The Drover Journal reports: Hogs—Receipts, 23,000 head; shipments, 6,000 head; fair demand, but at lower rates. A clearance was made at a decline of 5c @10c; mixed packing, $4 30@$4 45; choice heavy, $4 50@$4 75; light, $4 30@$4 50. Cattle—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 1,300 head; market badly demoralized and slow; shipping, $4 20@$5 30; butchers' $2 25@$4 60; stockers and feeders quiet and steady at $2 30@$4 25; market closed dull with a large number of all kinds unsold; late in the day there was more activity. Sheep—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market uncertain and seventy; common to medium, $3 25@$4 50; good to choice, $4 75@$5 75.

ST. LOUIS Mo., April 1.—Cattle active, but lower on all grades below choice; supply large, quality not first class; good Steers sold at $5 25@$5 75; fair heavy, $4 60@$5 00; common and light, $3 80@$4 50; Cows, $2 45@$3 50; Stockers and Feeders, $2 40@$4 15; Cows and Heifers, $2 25@$3 50; receipts, 3,200 head; shipments, 1,300 head; Sheep steady, with a good demand; good, $4 50@$5 25; fair to choice, $3 50@$4 50; receipts, 1,200 head. Hogs lower; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4 25@$4 45; butchers to heavy, $4 30@$4 50; receipts, 7,800 head; shipments, 2,400 head.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., April 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 918 head; all through and 17 head of loads; stock in business was dull 12-24c. Hogs—Receipts, 2,900 head; Yorkers, $4 50@$4 70; Philadelphias, $4 60@$4 75. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400 head; none selling.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 1—12:30 P. M.—United States 6 ⅌ cent bonds, 105¾; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgages, 27; Consol certificates, 36¾; Hawksview Central, 100; Erie, 16¾; 2d, second Consols, 24; Illinois Central, 111; Pennsylvania Central, 53¾; Reading, 25¼; New-York Central, 136¼ ex dividend; British Consols, 98 1-16 for both money and the account.

P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgages, 27; Consols certificates, 36¾; do second mortgages, 30¾; New-York Central, 136; the bullion in the Bank of England has increased £316,000 during the past week. The imports of specie last week were £1,000 in excess of the total, which last week was £4, in new 4½s, the Paris advices quote 3 ⅌ cent. Rentes at 82f 35c, for the account.

P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgages, 27; do second mortgages, 30¾; do certificates, 36¾; Erie, 16¾; 2d, 24¼; Illinois Central, 111; Reading, 25¼; Paris advices quote 3 ⅌ cent. Rentes, 82f 42c, for the account.

4:45 P. M.—Pennsylvania Central, 54; New-York Central 136¼.

PARIS, April 1.—The quote in the Bank of France has increased 2,497,000f during the past week. The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause April and May-delivery, 5 9-16d; April and May, 5 9-16d; April and May-delivery, 5 9-16d; May and June, 5 9-16d; also, 5 9-32d. Future shipments, not quoted.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Spot—Wheat, 1,000,000 consols; Corn, 30,000 consols; Flour, 17,000 bbls and 38,000 sacks; Rye, old, 60 lbs, no sale; new, 5,100 lbs; Peas, old, 125 lbs; do new, 1,800 lbs; Beef, 28,750 tierces; Pork, 750 bbls; Cheese, 52,000 lbs; Ham, 9,250 lbs; Lard, 2,450 lbs.

LONDON, April 1—4:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 8¾d @ gallon; Spirits of Turpentine, 29s 6d @ 29s 9d.

GLASGOW, April 1.—Pig Iron, 47s 7½d @ 47s 10d. Sales for the week, 35,000 tons.

HAVANA, April 1.—Sugars firm; Gold, 22¾@22¾c. Exchange, gold, 4¾ per ounce; on the United States, 30 days, gold, 8¾ per cent; on London, short sight, 4¾ per ounce; on Paris, short sight, 4¾ per ounce; on Hamburg, short sight, 4¾ per ounce; Sugar is dull, but unchanged.

RIO JANEIRO, March 31.—Coffee—Marine quiet; sales of 19,000 bags; receipts of the week, 27,000; stock, 1,000,000 bags; Exchange, short, 27 d; Gold and North of Europe, 19,000 bags; to the United States, 10,000 bags; to the Mediterranean, 4,000 bags. Sales of the week, for the United States, 44,000 bags; for the Mediterranean, 4,000 bags. Receipts of the week, 176,000 bags; stock, 1,000,000 bags; to London, 32. Freights per sail, to the Channel, 25s.

SANTOS, March 31.—Coffee—Market very quiet; prices nominally unchanged. Average daily receipts, 1,000 bags; stock, 1,000,000 bags; receipts of the week, 7,000 bags; to the Channel ports, and the Mediterranean, 11,000 bags. Sales of the week, for Europe, 3,000 bags; for the United States, none. Stock, 130,000 bags.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, April 1:

By Richard V. Harnett, partition sale, Philip T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, sold the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 17.11 by 46.11, No. 29 West 24-st., (family-st.,) north-east corner of Greene-st., for $19,800, to C. E. Lerned. two similar houses, with lots together in size 22.9 by 49.11, Nos. 25 and 27 West 24-st., north side, adjoining above, sold for $15,000, to C. F. Hunter; similar house, with lot 25 by 87.4, irregular, No. 23 West 24-st., adjoining, sold for $11,500, to same purchaser; similar house, with lot 19.7 by 50.2, No. 218 Greene-st., east side, 49.11 feet north of 3d-st., sold for $7,500, to same purchaser; similar house, with lot, 19.9 by 50.2, No. 220 Greene-st., east side, adjoining above, sold for $8,000, to Samuel H. Cohen; two two-story brick houses, with lot 38.10 by 41.11, Nos. 239 and 241 Wooster-st., east side, 74.11 feet north of 3d-st., sold for $10,100, to C. F. Hunter; three-story brick house, with lot 23 by 83.4, No. 24 Greene-st., east side, 45.7 feet north of West-st., for $11,000, to same purchaser; and similar house, with lot 22.9 by 94.1, No. 26 Greene-st., east side, adjoining, sold for $11,100, to William D. Patterson.

By Louis Meeker, foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., referee, sold the four-story brown-stone front building, with lot 20 by 60, No. 3,002 3d-av., east side, 20.11 feet north of 112th-st, for $7,500, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by A. P. Ritter, of buildings, with plot of land, on West 50th-st, between Broadway and 7th-av., was adjourned to April 6.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK,
Thursday, April 1.

Stanton-st., No. 324, 25x100; also, n. s. Stanton-st., 50 ft. e. of Pitt-st, 50x100; and also, No. 38 Stanton-st., 25x100. Jacob Wolf and another to Augustus Heaton. $22,750

Willis-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of 34th-st., 20x80. Solomon Moses and wife to Amy G. Rollmann. 16,000

Desbrosses, No. 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, and 152, 1-10 part of sub., 1-4 part of No. 34 Varick-st. Jacob H. States and others to A. G. Monson and another, Trustees, &c. nom.

24-av., w. s., 24.6 ft. n. of 14th-st, 24.2x100. Sophia v. Bairge to Frances M. Snow. nom.

Lexington-av., n. e. corner of 70th-st, 24x100. Frederic Andrew Tuding and wife to William H. Morris. nom.

Avenue C, w. s., 41.4 ft. n. of 7th-st., 20x85; Jacob Rothman and wife to Isaac Lichtenberg. 8,600

Worth-st., n. s. corner of Mulberry-st., 41.8x18.7 irregular. William Watson, Referee, to Francis G. Emmerich. 19,000

Same property, known as Nos. 11 Mulberry-st. and 180 and 182 Worth-st, Julius C. Lehmann and wife to William Phelps. nom.

Same property, William P. Phelps and wife to Francis G. Emmerich. nom.

Attorney-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Delancey-st., 25x100; J. C. Goebel, Referee, to John G. Schmidt. 13,500

23d-st., n. s., 269.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x98.9; Sarah E. Caplin to George Caplin. nom.

8th-av., e. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 131st-st., 16.6x76; Cornelius McCann and wife to Elizabeth F. Washburn. 13,750

8th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 131st-st, 16.6x76; Cornelius McCann and wife to Caroline Davis. 13,750

119th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100; J. Williams and wife to Walter Mitchell. 21,000

99th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x77.4; Jacob Lorillard to Sarah I. Perry and another. nom.

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119th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100; J. Williams and wife to Walter Mitchell. 21,000

99th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x77.4; Jacob Lorillard to Sarah I. Perry and another. 7,000

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TEUTONIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Sat. April 10, 4 P. M.
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BELGIC, Capt. Grantham.....Saturday, April 24, 4 P. M.

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ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, April 20, 1:30 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, April 27, 7 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 4, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, May 18, noon.

These steamers are built of iron, in watertight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, library, piano, and other musical instruments, state-rooms on deck and saloons amidships, and surgeons on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, good ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $80, $90, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $60; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Liverpool and Queenstown mails every Saturday.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 3, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, April 8, 8 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Sunday, April 11, 10:30 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, April 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Thursday, April 29, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Rates, $60 and $70 cabin; $30 steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 108 South Ann-st.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., EVERY THURSDAY. First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75; Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD,
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

MAIN.....Sat. April 3 DONAU.....Sat. April 17
MOSEL.....Sat. April 10 RHEIN.....Sat. April 24
SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. INTERMEDIATE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, ETC.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABADIE, Saturday.....Wednesday, April 7, 4 P. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Wednesday.....Wednesday, April 14, 9 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, LACHENEE.....Wed., April 21, 2 P. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Anchoria.....April 3, 9 A. M. Bolivia.....May 1, 11 A. M.
Cabin, $60 to $80; Second Cabin, $40; reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Utonia.....April 14, 8 P. M. California, April 14, 8 A. M.
Dalzia, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WESTPHALIA, Tu. April 6 | LESSING, Thurs. April 22
SILESIA.....Tu. April 13 | HERDER, Thurs. April 29

Rates of passage, Office of the Company, London, Havre, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO. G. A. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamer leaves Co.'s pier, 4th Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, March 31
MAAS.....Wednesday, April 7
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, April 21

1st Cabin, $60-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $26.
H. GAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
TUNCK, EDYE & CO. L. W. MORRIS,
N. Y. Agents. Freight Agt., 50 B'way, Gen. Passenger Agt.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every week alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, calling at Queenstown within 48 hours' time of the important points of interest on the Continent.

NEERLAND, April 3, 12 M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 6 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK (Victoria Docks):
Canada, W., April 7, 2 P. M. Holland, W., April 21, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Spain, S., April 3, 12:30 P. M. Helvetia, S., April 10, 3 P. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $28, being $2 lower than moonlight. Company's office, 69 and 71 Broadway. JAMES F. HUSTED, Manager.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

AT 3 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON.....Saturday, April 3
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. HINES.....Wednesday, April 7

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamers of the FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River.

H. D. OWENS, Agent, Savannah.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, Florida.
Gen. Agt. S. F. & W. R. R.
315 Broadway.
GRIFFITH & CO., and
Central R. R. of Ga.
409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship OLYDE.....Saturday, April 10, noon
Passage, $150 and $100, according to accommodation.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, May 1, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ADELTRALIA.....Saturday, April 10, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, Passenger Agent. M. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA,

Calling at PROGRESO, SAN DOMINGO, TAMPICO, CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat. April 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico) Sat., April 17
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thu., April 22

These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in addition to the usual state-rooms, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steamship City of Mexico will leave N. O. March 30 & April 16 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico and Tuxpan, connecting here with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.

Steamer CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, April 3
Steamer GEORGE W. CLYDE, WEDNESDAY, April 7

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASKELL, Genl Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River as follows:

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICKLEN.....Wed., April 14
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE.....Sat., April 24

(Accommodations unexpressed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 2 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

E. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, April 8
E. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, April 17

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

STORAGE

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE Warehouse, corner of 4th-av. and 52d-st., affording the best facilities for the storage of furniture, pianos, mantels, carpets, works of art, &c., also safe deposit vaults and private cabins to rent for articles of extraordinary value. Also every facility for moving, packing, boxing and shipping. All at low rates.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

GREAT TRUNK LINE,
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Jersey City and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg Express, for the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars through to Pittsburg, 7 A. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:00 P. M., Derry and Erie at 2:00 P. M., connecting at Derry for Titusville and Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, Vestibuled Washington Express, 8 A. M., Pullman Parlor Cars, daily except Sundays. 10 A. M., Annex, Washington, 4:15 P. M. Express at 4:30 and 9:30 A. M., 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for New-Castle and Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:20 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Express of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer. Office, 944 Broadway.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 2:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 8:40 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 8:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 6:10, 7:40, 10 P. M. and Sunday, 8:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:50, 3:05, 6:50, 8:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2, 3:40, 4:30, 5:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. From Long Branch, 8:50, 3:05, 6:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA

VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

17 Through Trains each way daily. 2 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Jan. 19, 1880.

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sundays, 8:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Cars of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:30, 5:45, 7, 9:01, 9, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 8:30 A. M.) 1:45, 2, 3:30, 4, 5:30, 6, and 7:30, P. M. Express, 12:01, 3:30, 5:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:30 P. M. Leave Philadelphia via Camden, 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, 901, 526, 638 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City, Kingsland Ticket Office, No. 2 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879.

Through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M. Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Saratoga, Glens Falls, and Rutland.

6 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week, also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Pacific Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Buffalo, via Geneva, Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Wagons, Express offices, 2 Park-place, and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 232 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. S. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 22d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

4:30 A. M., daily, Pacific Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping cars to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 8:45 P. M.

Five local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:32 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 11:32 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 11:32 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8:05 A. M., 11:32 P. M. For Newport.—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-Haven R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4, 5:15, 10 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 7 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Pottsville, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock, 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping-coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New Haven Railroad at 8:05 and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:18 and 6 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, 310 BROADWAY, CORNER UNION-SQUARE, 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, MARCH 29, 1880.

TO THE HOLDERS OF ONE MILLION OF bonds of the NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, due Aug. 1, 1882.

The company will pay per and accrued interest for the whole or any part of the above bonds, offered for redemption at the same at their office on or before April 15, 1880.

By order of the Executive Committee.
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, BALTIMORE, March 26, 1880.

THE COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1880, FROM bonds of the BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY LOAN of 1879, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at this office, or at the banking house of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, at the option of the holder. W. H. LAMB, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STEAM-CABLE TOWING COMPANY, NO. 30 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—The interest due April 1, 1880, on the Registered Six per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that day to the registered owners thereof, at the banking-house of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. EMERSON FOOTE, President.
New-York, March 29, 1880.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., MARCH 24, 1880.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY consolidated mortgage bonds. Coupons from above bonds due April 1 prox. will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York. W. RAINEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COBBY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY, 15TH-ST. AND CITY LINE, BROOKLYN, E. D.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable April 15, 1880, at our office as above. Transfer-books will close April 5 and reopen April 16. ED. P. DRAYTON, Secretary.
MARCH 15, 1880.

No. 68 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1880.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, due 1st April, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 63 William-st., on and after that date. J. B. KENNEDY & CO., Fiscal Agents.

IRON RAILS.

CLARK, POST & MARTIN,

NO. 34 PINE-ST.,
Importers
OF
Steel and Iron Rails,
Old Rails, Wrought Scrap,
Spiegel and Bessemer Pig Iron.
R. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia.
R. A. V. POST.
A. N. MARTIN.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL PURVEYING DEPOT, NEW-YORK CITY, April 1, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS for supplying the Medical Department of the Army with Medical and Hospital Supplies will be received at this depot up to 12 o'clock noon on the 15th day of April, 1880, when they will be publicly opened.

A list of the supplies required, and also specifications as to quality, packing, and delivery may be seen at this depot.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. EBENEZER SWIFT,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, United States Army.

PATAPSCO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 70 SARATOGA-ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD., March 26, 1880.

PROPOSALS for Dredging in the Patapsco River will be received until noon of April 10, 1880, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application to this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

FINANCIAL.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO.,

BANKERS,
44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Buy and Sell on Commission,
STOCKS, BONDS and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ISSUE
TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
CIRCULAR NOTES,
AND
COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CIRCULAR NOTES WITH LETTERS OF INDICATION.—This system of TRAVELER'S CREDITS is most simple and convenient.

The CIRCULAR NOTES are for $10, $20, and $50 sterling, and are payable to the order of the traveler whose signature is authenticated to the letter of indication. The letter of indication contains a list of our Correspondents, and is an introduction to leading bankers everywhere, and will answer for additional circular notes that may be ordered by mail.

Geo. K. SISTARE'S SONS

BANKERS,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE

CITY OF BURLINGTON,

VERMONT,
Five per cent. Funding Bonds

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE AT NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK. REDEEMABLE AFTER 10, AND PAYABLE IN 40 YEARS.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS,

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

HENRY P. SPAULDING, President.
HENRY B. SHERMAN, Vice-President.
FREDK'K COSSITT, Vice-President.
G. H. P. RABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAML. D. BABCOCK, GEORGE W. LANE,
JOHNATHAN THORNE, JACOB D. VERMILYE,
ALEX. MITCHELL, ALEX. McCULLOCH MILLER,
JOSIAH N. FISKE, ROSWELL SKEEL,
CHAS. G. LANDON, A. A. LOW,
EDMUND W. CORLIES, AMOS R. ECKO,
FREDK'K COSSITT, CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
WM. H. APPLETON, WM. G. WEBB,
GUSTAV SCHWAB, J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
DAVID DOWS, HENRY B. STREET,
MARTIN BATES, HENRY P. SPAULDING,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
JAMES F. WALLACE, CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

4703	4366	5797	4711	5223	5836	4529	4583		
6508	5887	6174	5325	4505	4510	5924	4675		
4112	4728	5745	5826	3567	5385	3890	----		
4119	4729	5746	5827	5265	5386	3891	----		
4319	4450	5127	5534	5125	5235	4591	----		

being one per cent of Twenty-nine hundred and fifteen Bonds outstanding, (including those paid and held in Sinking Fund,) plus the interest thus would have accrued on the Bonds numbered herein, from this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said Bonds at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, on the first day of June, 1880, at which date interest on said above designated Bonds will cease.

Dated March 20, 1880.

HENRY P. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
Attest: DAVID W. PRICE,
[L. S.] Notary Public, (Qu.) New-York County.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE

Denver, South Park and Pacific RR. Co.

DUE 1905.

Coupons May and November. Registration of Bonds provided.

Principal and interest payable in New-York, in United States gold coin, or at the option of the holder, or in London or Frankfort, at the option of the holder.

Issue limited to $12,000 per mile of completed road in actual operation.

The official returns for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1880, show net earnings of.....$469,283 38
The interest on the bonds for the same period amounted to.....45,720 00

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
26 Nassau-st.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,

Bankers,
NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.....LONDON

Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY,
CORNER CEDAR-ST.

Do a General Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, offer all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same. WESTERN REAL MORTGAGE securities, yielding 8 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government bonds, municipal and railroad securities bought and sold on commission.

A limited amount of
Atchison, Colorado, and Pacific Railroad Co. First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, guaranteed, principal and interest, by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, and lease assumed by Union Pacific Railway Company, for sale.

C. D. WOOD. SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

WANTED.

Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta R. R. Bonds and Stock.
Atlanta and Charlotte R. R. Stock and Bonds.
Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Stock.

We are specialists for buying and selling Southern securities of all kinds. Inquiries cheerfully answered.

FRITZ LEFFLER,
57 Second-st., Baltimore, MD.

References—John S. Norris, Pres't First N. Bank, and Robert Mickle, Cashier of N. Union Bank of Md., Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE BUTTER CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, March 26, 1880.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the above named company, for the election of seven Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1880, (Second Wednesday in April,) at 1 o'clock P. M. in the city, at the office of the company, Room No. 21 Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

Transfer-books will be closed on Friday, April 2, 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until after the annual meeting. WILLIAM WILLIS, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND R. R.

FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES
WANTED BY
WM. R. UTLEY,
NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON AND after the first day of April the main office of the company will be at No. 48 Wall-st., in the City of New-York.

W. FONTAINE BRUFF, C. E., President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 15 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

STEAM ON THE ERIE CANAL.

THE NEW-YORK STEAM CABLE TOWING COMPANY,

Having purchased all the property of the Fulton Towing Company—the only company supplying boatmen with animal power on the Erie Canal—will be ready, on the opening of navigation this Spring, to tow canal-boats to and from Buffalo, Oswego, and Troy.

Animal power will be used on the canal between Rochester and Troy until equipped with the cable system. It is expected that by July 1 next the cable system will be in operation on the whole line of the canal, using animal power on the shortest levels and at the locks. Wire rope now made, will be laid in the canal when open for navigation, connecting the cable from Rochester to Syracuse.

The charge for towing will be twenty cents per mile, the same as for animal power, at which point equal economy will be realized for the whole distance of navigation, thus insuring boatmen a uniform cost of towage.

The speed will be about three miles per hour, until boatmen become accustomed to handling boats at this speed increase over the speed by animal power.

To facilitate the assembling of canal-boats towed together or in long trains, by the cable system, boat-owners should substitute a winch for the tiller, at an expense of $15, and supply a hawser of twenty fathoms in length, with a small boat, an iron shackling-bar according to the form this company adopts as the best, simplest, and cheapest, the General Superintendent of this company will supply information relative to these appliances.

The company solicits the patronage of all whose business interests are connected with or pertain to the Erie Canal. Boatmen will receive the additional profits of increased speed at same cost as animal power, and without additional cost utilize the long term of steam power for moving canal-boats on the Erie Canal, without changing their present connection and by paying the tow-line to a cable tow-boat as new to the animal on the new cable.

Any persons who shall injure or disturb the wire cable which this company lays in the canal, or detain or separate the boats using the cable or tower thereby, will incur the penalty of the law and be liable to the fine and imprisonment as provided in section 1 of Chapter 279 of the Laws of 1879.

EMERSON FOOTE,
President.

MADISON M. CALEF, Gen'l Sup't.
NEW-YORK, 26th March, 1880.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Manhattan Savings Institution of the City of New-York hereby gives notice, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 39 of the laws of 1880, requiring all persons in possession of any of the one hundred and eighteen bonds for one thousand dollars each, issued by the City of Yonkers, and numbered one hundred and twenty-one to two hundred and forty-two, two hundred and fifty-one to two hundred and seventy-six, two hundred and eighty-one to three hundred and forty, three hundred and thirty-one to three hundred and fifty, all inclusive, each bearing date the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and payable to bearer, one of said bonds numbered from three hundred and fifty-one to three hundred and forty-two, both inclusive, payable on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty; twenty-eight of said bonds numbered from two hundred and forty-three, both inclusive, payable on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one; thirty of said bonds numbered from three hundred and forty-three, both inclusive, payable on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two; twenty of said bonds numbered from five hundred and twenty-one to five hundred and forty, both inclusive, payable on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three; twenty of said bonds numbered from five hundred and forty-one to five hundred and sixty, both inclusive, payable on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four; twenty of said bonds numbered from five hundred and sixty-one to five hundred and eighty, both inclusive, payable on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five; and twenty of said bonds numbered from five hundred and eighty-one to six hundred, both inclusive, payable on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, with interest thereon, in the meantime, semi-annually on the first days of April and October, in each year, at the rate of seven per centum per annum, on the presentation of the interest coupons attached to said bonds, said bonds being known as the "City of Yonkers" bonds, issued by said Manhattan Savings Institution, and were issued pursuant to chapter two hundred and ninety-seven of the Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, to the said Manhattan

THE METHODIST MINISTERS

CRITICISMS IN THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

MISMANAGEMENT OF FUNDS HINTED AT—A MASSACHUSETTS MINISTER WANTS TO BE INVESTIGATED—A RETREAT FOR WORN-OUT PREACHERS.

Yesterday's session of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was enlivened by a very animated, and at times rather bitter, debate on the question of the election of Conference Trustees, during which the ministers got themselves so tangled up that half the session was required to set themselves straight again. After the minutes of Wednesday had been adopted, and one or two minor matters disposed of, the five Presiding Elders of the Conference were made an additional Standing Committee on Missions. The examination of the ministers' characters was resumed, Bishop Wiley naming the Pastors in the Poughkeepsie District. Presiding Elder A. K. Sanford reported the churches of the district in a prosperous condition, and as having met with excellent success in their special efforts to pay off their debts. The character of each Pastor was approved until the Rev. W. L. Pattison, of the church at Lenox, Mass., was reached. Presiding Elder Sanford announced that since he had come to the Conference he had received certain papers which tended to reflect somewhat upon Mr. Pattison, and the latter had requested that a committee be appointed to inquire into the matter. The Bishop said he would select the committee later in the day, and then the remaining Pastors of the district were passed upon favorably.

When this business had been settled the Rev. L. M. Vincent began to read the report of the Trustees of the Conference. Before he had finished he read that there were four vacancies to be filled in the board, and to fill these four persons were nominated by the remaining Trustees. Dr. Vincent stopped at this point and asked the Conference to elect these persons right away. Secretary McLean at once objected in a long speech, which brought out numerous other speeches, and thus began the special feature of the day's session. Mr. McLean spoke strongly against Dr. Vincent's motion, and objected vigorously to "any close corporation business" in the Board of Trustees. Year after year, he said, the Trustees had nominated the members of their own body and asked the Conference to elect them without any question or discussion, until now the members of the Conference could not tell what is done with the very sacred fund in charge of the Trustees. "There is room for a question," he exclaimed, "and room for an examination behind the question, of the financial wisdom —I don't mean honesty—of some of the investments made by the Trustees. Yet we have been asked from time immemorial to elect those nominated by the Trustees themselves—"

"If Brother McLean means any reflection upon us," interrupted the Rev. Dr. M. D'C. Crawford, his face growing very red, "I hope he will give particulars."

"I am not reflecting on the character of anybody," replied the Secretary, "but some of us do know and believe there is room for a little, just a little, criticism. Those who have contributions to make to our Conference fund would have much more confidence if they knew the Bishop had named a committee to nominate the Trustees of that fund. I move that as a substitute for Brother Vincent's motion."

Dr. Crawford said the same question had been before the Conference before, and the Conference had decided the Trustees should do just as they had done. "When the Conference wants us to do otherwise we are ready to do so," he added. "I think Brother McLean has reflected on the Board of Trustees. He has more than intimated that some of our investments are unwise, and—"

"No, I have not!" exclaimed the Secretary. "I utterly disclaim any such thought or intention. But Brother Crawford is now reflecting upon me."

"Yes, I meant to. I wanted to balance the thing," answered Dr. Crawford, and another sharp tilt ensued between the two clergymen. Mr. McLean finally called his opponent to order, and again declared that there was no intention to reflect upon the Trustees. Dr. Crawford insisted that his remarks showed there was such an intention, and then the Secretary made another speech explaining his position.

The Rev. E. Wheatley spoke next, claiming emphatically that there was a question as to the past wisdom of the Trustees, and that there is a question in the minds of many as to the wisdom of the present "close corporation" system. At this point the Rev. Dr. C. D. Foss offered as a substitute for Mr. McLean's substitute a resolution "that the Bishop appoint a committee of three to nominate Trustees and also to investigate—" [cries of "No, no, not investigate. Say examine."] "Well," said the Doctor, "to examine these public charges—" "Stop, stop," cried a dozen voices. "Not 'charges.' There are no charges." Then the resolution was finally changed so that the committee was "to nominate Trustees and report upon the administration of the Board." This resolution provoked plenty of discussion and half a dozen different amendments. The Rev. J. P. Hermance declared he had been a member of the Conference a good many years, and had never heard the discussion referred to by Brother Crawford. He was glad, he said, that Brother McLean had the courage to speak out as he had, and while he had nothing to say as to the question of mismanagement of the funds, he was in favor of the McLean substitute. Dr. W. H. Ferris favored a division of the responsibility of nominating Trustees, so that both the latter and the Conference should share it. He tried to offer a substitute to this effect, but the Bishop ruled this out of order. The Rev. M. A. Osbon urged a thorough ventilation of the whole matter, declaring that insinuations of unwise investments had been repeatedly heard at the Conference sessions. Dr. G. S. Hare proposed that the committee should nominate after consulting with the Trustees. More talk followed, and Secretary McLean declined to alter his motion a particle. Motions, substitutes, and amendments followed one another in rapid succession until nobody knew just what to talk about. Then Dr. Foss offered to withdraw his motion, and the Bishop decided it was too late to do so. Finally, a vote was taken on this motion and it was carried. It was immediately voted to transpose the two clauses of the motion, and, after a few more clearing-up speeches had been made, the report of the Trustees was finished and adopted.

It was announced that the Hon. Thomas H. Suckley had given the Conference a five-thousand-dollar farm of 126 acres at Rhinebeck, N. Y., upon which to build homes for the worn-out preachers of the Conference. To build these houses $1,600 had been subscribed by various laymen, but $1,000 more was needed. Within 15 minutes this sum was raised among the Pastors of the Conference.

By request of Dr. Newman the vote by which an extra session to elect General Conference delegates was ordered for Monday afternoon was reconsidered, and after some discussion the election was fixed for 10:30 o'clock to-morrow. The Lay Electoral Conference will elect the two lay delegates at 11 o'clock to-day. Bishop Wiley introduced the Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler to the conference, and Dr. Fowler presented the claims of the *Christian Advocate* for the hearty support of the ministers. The Bishop announced several special committees, among them being one of seven members, under the Chairmanship of the Rev. Dr. J. M. King, to look into the reports concerning Mr. Pattison. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid pronounced the benediction and the Conference adjourned until 8:30 o'clock this morning.

The programme for to-day includes the memorial services for deceased ministers at 2 o'clock, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 3 o'clock, and the anniversary of the Freedman's Aid Society at 8 o'clock. During the forenoon session the candidates for admission into full connection with the Conference will be admitted, this ceremony having been postponed yesterday for lack of time.

The committee appointed to examine the papers received by Presiding Elder Sanford regarding the Rev. Mr. Pattison, held a secret session in the afternoon. Chairman King said afterward to a TIMES reporter that while the committee was not yet ready to make its report, it would without doubt eventually report that it had found nothing worthy of investigation, and that there was no cause why Mr. Pattison's character should not be passed. Dr. King preferred not to say what matters had come before the committee, but it was learned elsewhere that a number of anonymous letters were at the bottom of the affair.

The church was packed in the evening at the anniversary of the Church Extension Society, when addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. William F. Hatfield and C. C. McCabe. The Rev. Dr. M. A. Osbon presided. The Rev. Dr. Hatfield, after speaking in the highest terms of the purpose and work of the society, turned his attention to the South, and said he doubted that the chasm between the North and the South had been closed up yet. Parts of the South were not yet reconstructed. Dr. Hatfield quoted Toombs's celebrated telegram regarding Gen. Grant, and said he didn't believe the great question of fraternity between the two sections was to be settled by Bishops meeting and exchanging photographs, nor by conventions at which complimentary resolutions were passed. The only way in which a settlement would be reached was by educating the growing children in the South to love the Union and the Stars and Stripes. "That can only be done," said Dr. Hatfield, "through the Church. I have been told that the only real Union society in the South to-day is our Methodist Episcopal Church. We will never give up the work of planting churches in the South and West, for the hope of the nation depends on Christianity being preached from Protestant pulpits." Chaplain McCabe was then introduced. He began by saying that he believed "the nation has made too much of the Robert Toombs telegram. It doesn't mean much. He is the finest example of Ben. Hill's aphorism:

"'Invisible in war,
Invincible in peace.'

"Ben Hill ought to have turned to Toombs in the Senate and addressed him in that couplet. Toombs don't carry out his threats. He don't represent sensible Southern people. We want to get acquainted with the South, and to establish churches there is the best way. The people of the South will never know us until we go down among them, and we don't intend to stop extending our churches there. We have 2,500 churches there and 2,500 pulpits, and we can fling out 2,500 Stars and Stripes, for we always have the flag there. The South has got to have the flag, and might as well get used to it. They can only do so through the Church."

During the 12 years the Church Extension Society has been in existence it has helped to build 2,750 churches, having 2,750 Sunday-schools and sittings for 800,000 people. An appeal from Chaplain McCabe resulted in the receipt of $250 in subscriptions and a handsome basket collection. The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Osbon.

THE CONFERENCE IN BROOKLYN.

ITINERACY DISCUSSED—THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The New-York East Methodist Episcopal Conference began its second day's session in the Summerfield Church, Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The attendance of members and spectators was much larger than on the preceding day, and the church was filled. Dr. G. A. Hubbell presented a memorial from the New-Canaan Church, in Connecticut, praying for a change of the boundary line, so as to permit those churches east of the Connecticut River to unite with the Conference of Connecticut. The Conference stamped its disapproval of such a procedure by adopting a resolution instructing its delegates to the General Conference to oppose any such proposition. The Rev. C. D. Foss, of the Wesleyan University, announced that the endowment fund of the university now amounted to $500,000. The Rev. Mr. Graves read the annual report of the Brooklyn District, and the collections for missionary purposes were taken up. The following resolutions, which had been presented by the Rev. C. M. Sims, as embodying the views of himself and 25 other Methodist clergymen, were taken from the table:

Resolved, 1. That in the judgment of this Conference the time has come when some provision shall be made for extending the pastoral term beyond three years in cases where the Bishop and his Cabinet decree such extension best for the whole work.

2. That such provision should be made by extending the time limit, or by removing the limiting clause, or by any other plan which the wisdom of the General Conference may devise, that shall not in its judgment interfere with a true and efficient itinerancy.

3. That our delegates in the approaching General Conference be requested to use their best efforts to secure such legislation as will accomplish the end.

4. That we are heartily and sincerely in favor of the itinerancy, and believe that the action above indicated will not impair, but increase, its efficiency.

They provoked a lively debate which consumed all of the morning and the greater part of the afternoon session. Among those who engaged in the discussion were the Rev. C. M. Sims, the Rev. W. H. Boole, the Rev. J. L. Gilder, the Rev. George L. Thompson, the Rev. George E. Reed, and Dr. J. O. Peck, Dr. Curry, and Dr. Buckley, the Rev. John Dickinson, the Rev. S. H. Platt, and the Rev. J. B. Merwin. Amendment after amendment was offered and lost, and finally it was decided to postpone further debate until the evening session. During the afternoon session the Conference devoted an hour to listening to the ladies of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, connected with the Conference. The Secretary, Mrs. M. F. Scranton, reported that the contributions of the society during the past year amounted to $80,000, making a total of $600,000 that had been collected since their organization. The society has sent out 43 missionaries, and now supports 140 day schools, 4 orphanages, 9 boarding-schools, 3 hospitals, 5 dispensaries, and 150 native teachers. Mrs. Scranton also reported that the Home Missionary Society had done some excellent work during the year. Mrs. Skidmore, Secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, made a spirited address, in which she said that the society she represented wanted just 2 cents a week from every woman in the Church in this country to aid in carrying on the work. In connection with the subject of foreign missions, the Rev. J. O. Peck said that it costs more to convert a person to Christ in Brooklyn than it does in India, and that there were more communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India than in New-Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island put together.

At the evening session, the Sims resolutions were again taken up, when the Rev. Mr. Buckley offered as an amendment to them the following, which was adopted by a vote of 80 to 45.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Conference the time has come when some provision should be made for extending the pastoral term beyond three years in those exceptional cases where emergencies require it, provided some mode can be adopted for such extension of time without interfering with the truth and efficiency of itinerancy.

The Conference then adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

JERSEY CITY'S FINANCES.

INVESTIGATING THE SALE OF THE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

The investigation into the conduct of the Board of Finance of Jersey City in disposing of the 6 per cent. funding debt bonds was resumed last evening by the committee which Mayor Hopper, at the request of the Board of Finance, had appointed for that purpose. The first witness was Mr. William Hogencamp. He testified that at the request of certain members of the Board of Finance he had endeavored to find a price for the bonds. He was unable to procure the figure demanded by the board, and so reported. President Beach then urged him to make the best offer he could obtain, and soon afterward Hogencamp submitted a proposal to buy at 95 flat. The members of the board expressed their opinion that that price was very low, and the witness told them that he thought so too, but that it was the best he could procure. It was accordingly accepted. Mr. Carcallan, a member of the investigating Committee, and an ex-Speaker of the Assembly, attempted to ascertain from Mr. Hogencamp the names of the persons that composed the syndicate, but the witness positively declined, or, as he phrased it, refrained to make any disclosures of that nature.

Finance Commissioner Mullins testified that he knew absolutely nothing about the sale of the bonds until some time after the transaction had been consummated. He had not been consulted about it, and had first learned of it accidentally. There had been no discussion of the matter in the board. Finance Commissioner Smith said the sale of the bonds had been approved in what he called caucus. The law requires that it should be done by the Board of Finance. The members of the board meeting in caucus do not constitute the Board of Finance, hence the Commissioners are anxious to make it appear that the approval was given in Committee of the Whole. They assert that during a recess the board went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Smith qualified this statement by saying they went into caucus and that a caucus "amounted to the same thing as a Committee of the Whole."

Counselor Fleming's application to Judge Knapp for a summary investigation of the city's financial affairs will be made on April 12. Notices of the application were served on all city officers last evening.

M'DONNELL'S RELEASE.

THE ATTENTIONS BESTOWED BY WORKING MEN UPON A PATERSON PUBLISHER.

Two months ago Judge Dixon, in the Passaic County (N. J.) Court of Oyer and Terminer, sentenced to 80 days' imprisonment Joseph P. McDonnell and Michael Menton for libel, the latter having written and the former published in the Paterson *Labor Standard* a communication severely criticising the treatment of the laborers in a brick-yard near Paterson. On a former occasion McDonnell was fined $500 for libeling several operatives who had refused to participate in a strike in one of the Paterson mills, and the working people subscribed the money to pay his fine. Judge Dixon remarked that the sentence in this case would be such that the defendant would have to suffer it in person. McDonnell has written regularly for his paper during his imprisonment, and has kept alive a feeling of sympathy among those whose interests he has professed to champion. His term expired yesterday morning, but he remained in jail until last evening at 7 o'clock, when, in accordance with previous announcement, an immense throng of male and female operatives from the mills assembled in front of the prison, and on his appearance, greeted him with unbounded enthusiasm. A brass band was present, and with music and attended by the crowd, he was escorted through the main street to Washington Hall, which was promptly filled. There, speeches were made until 11 o'clock, McDonnell being given a perfect ovation. Then the crowd repaired to another hall, where supper was served, and the festivities were kept up for some hours longer. The demonstration was one of the most remarkable ever seen in Paterson.

ENGLISH CHANNEL APPROACHES.

THE TIMES has already published the advantages of the "Trudelle system for approaching Sandy Hook," and the idea was advanced that the system of a broken-line course could probably be adapted to other ports. For the last two years Capt. L. Trudelle has been experimenting with a new system, based on the same principles as the one employed for New-York, for entering the English Channel in thick weather and anchoring, and the mouth of Havre harbor, and this plan has been submitted to the French Naval Department. The French Government, recognizing the value and safety of the invention, has decided on the publication of this work by the Hydrographic Bureau, and has transmitted to Capt. Trudelle the warmest praise for his intelligent labor. While the approaches of New-York are dangerous, the entrance of the English Channel are even more difficult. While here there is only one coast to dread, on the other side the dangers are multiplied, and comprise the Scilly Islands, Land's End, and Cape La Hague. This new work of Capt. Trudelle begins at about 300 miles off the Scilly Islands, or 500 miles from Havre, and consists of a series of soundings. The chart is like an immense funnel, having an orifice of about 100 miles at a distance of 300 miles from land, and then gradually narrowing until the small end of the funnel emerges right opposite La Hève Light-house, at Havre. A careful navigator following this new system after entering the funnel-like mouth, is infallibly brought to Havre, escaping the many perils which the coasts of England and France present to vessels in thick weather.

THE EASTER ELECTIONS.

Subjoined are the results of the Easter elections in Protestant Episcopal churches not previously reported:

Christ Church, New-Brighton, Staten Island.—Wardens—L. Satterlee, A. P. Stokes; Vestrymen—F. B. Routh, W. P. Rayner, E. Wiman, A. Rich, H. E. Alexander, J. G. Dale, E. B. Crowell, H. W. Alsop.

Grace Church, Jamaica, Long Island.—Wardens—James J. Brenton, William J. Bayres; Vestrymen—Alexander Hagner, John M. Crane, Richard King, Charles H. Barker, Samuel S. Aymar, Nathaniel Vandeveer, William S. Cogswell, George A. Hicks.

Christ Church, Sparkill, N. Y.—Wardens—Henry A. Blauvelt, Floyd Bailey; Vestrymen—Peter V. King, William Mulligan, Charles A. Brush, E. K. Carman, E. G. Tucker, William Post, Charles Knapp, Dr. Siker.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE ELEVATED ROADS.

WALL-STREET MEN EXCITED OVER DAMAGING RUMORS.

Wall-street was filled yesterday with unfavorable reports about the elevated railway companies, the majority of which were alleged to have emanated from Mr. Cyrus W. Field. It was asserted that the Manhattan Company had formally notified the two leased companies of its inability to continue to pay the guaranteed dividend of 10 per cent., and had asked to have a new lease made out at 7 or 8 per cent. This, it was said, the Directors of the New-York Elevated Company had refused to agree to, and that consequently the Manhattan Company would soon cease to exist. It was further alleged that Mr. Field, having gone down to the New-York Loan and Improvement Company's office and demanded and received a list of its stockholders, discovered that the company had sold all its 65,000 shares of Manhattan stock except 18, and nearly all its Metropolitan stock. Thereupon, it was reported, he became virtuously indignant and denounced the transaction as the greatest swindle of the age. Figures were produced to show that the New-York Company has been earning 17½ per cent. on its Third-avenue line and 7 per cent. on its Ninth-avenue line, and that the Metropolitan Company has earned but 4 per cent. on its Sixth-avenue line, while its Second-avenue line is being run at a loss. In this connection it was asserted that it had been determined to discontinue the running of trains on the Second-avenue route for the present. These stories, told with convincing circumstantiality of detail, knocked Manhattan stock to 26½ and Metropolitan stock to 87½. At Mr. Field's office, it was stated that he had taken an early train for Irvington. Mr. José F. De Navarro, when questioned on the subject, acknowledged that the New-York Loan and Improvement Company had sold the greater portion of its Manhattan shares, but denied the remainder of the rumors in the most emphatic manner. He refused to say how many shares had been reserved, but claimed that the number was much larger than 18, besides which, the Directors all have individually the necessary number of qualifying shares. These, he said, would not be sold at any price, and he asserted that during the afternoon he had himself bought 500 shares for investment. He denounced as a lie the statement that any of the company's Metropolitan shares had been disposed of, and claimed that they are still, to the number of 5,000, in the keeping of the Central Trust Company. In regard to the alleged breaking of the lease, he said he would regard such a proceeding as criminal and would be one of the 13 Directors to contribute $100,000 each before consenting to such a thing. As a matter of fact, he asserted, the Manhattan Company, after paying the first quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the stock of both roads, had a surplus left of between $300,000 and $400,000, and will have no bonded interest to meet until July. He was asked respecting a supplementary report that had been circulated on the Street, that an unfavorable decision against the Manhattan Company, involving $100,000 damages, had been reached in the Superior Court. He answered that he did not believe it, and, even if true, it was a matter of no moment, as it had been arranged between counsel on both sides to carry the question to the Court of Appeals. The company had no fear that the seven Judges of that court would allow the element of consequential damages to be brought up, as such a thing would put a stop to every improvement in the country.

PUNISHED FOR CONTEMPT.

EDWARD G. GILMORE FINED $250 AND TO GO TO PRISON FOR THIRTY DAYS.

On Oct. 9, 1879, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children obtained a warrant for the arrest of one Davene for using a child known as "Little Bob" in certain unlawful performances at Niblo's Garden. On the evening of the next day an officer went to the rear, or stage, entrance of Niblo's Garden during the performance, exhibited his warrant to and demanded admission of John Smith, the door-keeper, and an employé of Mr. Edward G. Gilmore, the lessee and manager of the theatre, and who had employed the said Davene and "Little Bob" for said performances. Gilmore had been previously informed by Davene that a warrant was out for his arrest, and had referred him to his counsel, Mr. Dittenhoefer. Smith refused to admit the officer, saying that Gilmore had directed him to admit no one. A scuffle ensued, and the door was closed and locked in the face of the officer. An order to show cause why Gilmore and Smith should not be punished for contempt was obtained, and when service was attempted to be made upon Gilmore he assured the officer making the service that he was not Gilmore, and pointed out a bystander as being Edward G. Gilmore. The matter was referred to Mr. A. S. Hamersly to take testimony, and upon his report a motion was made before Judge Donohue to punish both defendants for a criminal contempt. The court, in granting the motion, said:

"A full and exhaustive examination of the evidence satisfies me that the parties proceeded against willfully did the acts complained of, and that they should understand that if they oppose the execution of process punishment will follow. On the settlement of the order I will hear anything the parties may wish to say in mitigation."

The defendants were heard in mitigation upon the settlement of the orders yesterday, and the Court imposed a fine of $250 and imprisonment for 30 days upon Mr. Gilmore, this being the full punishment allow by law, and a fine of $250 upon Smith, who acted under his employer's orders. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for defendants, will appeal.

THE COUNT DE LESSEPS.

HE SAILS FOR EUROPE WITH HIS FAMILY IN THE ADRIATIC.

The Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, the Countess, and their children, sailed for Europe yesterday morning in the White Star steam-ship Adriatic, accompanied by several members of the great canal projector's engineering party. The three children of the distinguished couple were transferred, with their governess and maid, from the Windsor Hotel to the steamer, an hour before the time of sailing. MM. Bionne, Couvreux, Dauprat, and Gallay were also on board early. It was 9:40 A. M. when a carriage containing the Count, the Countess, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, and M. De Sable was driven up to the passenger gangway. The Countess, looking pale and somewhat fatigued, was escorted to her state-room by Mr. Field, her husband remaining for a few moments on deck to shake hands with several gentlemen who were waiting to see the party start on their journey homeward. Among them were M. Edmund Breuil, the French Consul-General; Mr. Nathan Appleton, M. Mennier, the French journalist; Mr. Ferro, Messrs. Bogart, Chanut, and Dresser, of the Society of Civil Engineers; Mr. Fischoff, Mr. and Mrs. Jungerick, Mr. Vail, of Hoboken, and Mr. Welh. On arriving in Liverpool the Count will accept the courtesies of the London and North Western Railway in the journey to London. Having explained his object in a few of the principal English cities, he will hasten to Paris for the purpose of organizing his canal company. Among the other saloon passengers on the Adriatic are Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, Mrs. Vanderpoel, Miss Vanderpoel, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern, Mrs. George Sheppard, Mr. W. A. Tomlinson, Mr. George Parsons, Mr. V. A. Sartoris, Capt. Thomas H. Cullen, of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, and Mr. W. F. Foster. The tables of the main saloon were literally covered with floral mementoes from the friends of Capt. Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. Stern, and Mr. Foster, the latter gentleman's testimonials being especially noticeable. Capt. Cullen's command assembled on the dock, wearing their fatigue caps, to give him a parting cheer.

SPECIAL RATES TO BE DISCUSSED.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, at their meeting yesterday, discussed the advisability of reopening the dispute for and against the Hepburn Anti-discrimination bill. Some of the members, including the President, were in favor of taking no action, on the ground that those in favor of the bill should have come forward and expressed themselves when the opportunity was afforded them. On the other side, it was argued that the meeting alluded to was held in an unusual portion of the Exchange and at an inconvenient hour, and that the majority of the members disapprove of the resolutions there adopted. Finally, as a compromise, it was agreed that nothing should be said about the Hepburn bills, and the following resolution was adopted and will be submitted to a ballot on Saturday next:

Resolved, That the New-York Produce Exchange is earnestly opposed to any discrimination in freight rates of whatsoever nature against the merchants of New-York.

The railroad men say they will all vote cheerfully for this resolution. The anti-special raters, on the other hand, are indignant, claiming that it was purposely framed not to meet the case at issue.

A BIRTH WHICH CAUSED MISCHIEF.

Pietro Lombardi, an Italian, of No. 315 Mott-street, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with cruel ill-treatment of his wife, Francesca Periscevilla Lombardi. The prisoner came to this country about five years ago, leaving his wife in Italy. She arrived here two months ago, and lived with him since at No. 315 Mott-street. Yesterday, much to his astonishment, his wife gave birth to a fine boy. Lombardi, becoming enraged at this evidence of his wife's infidelity, beat her cruelly and drove her from the house. The unfortunate woman took refuge with the new-born babe in an unoccupied garret at No. 308 Mott-street. There she was found by Patrolman Dunn, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who had the suffering woman removed to the New-York Hospital. Pietro's treatment has endangered the woman's life, and he was committed to prison to await the result.

A FARMER IN THE HANDS OF SHARPERS.

James E. McKeown, a farmer of Fairmount, Westchester County, accompanied by a farm hand, went to the Bull's Head, at Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, on Wednesday morning, to purchase a pair of horses. They were met by Michael Roche, who took them to a stable in the Bowery to inspect a pair. McKeown agreed to take the animals on trial, leaving a deposit of $25. His farm hand mounted one of them, and was about to take them away, when Thomas Kerrigan, who is said to be Roche's partner, appeared, claimed the horses as his property, and dragged the farm hand to the ground. Roche meanwhile had disappeared. The farmer was unable to secure his deposit money, a wrangle was the consequence, and the men were both locked up in the Mercer-Street Police Station. In the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Kerrigan gave McKeown his money, and the latter refused to make a complaint. Justice Otterbourg fined them both $10 for disorderly conduct.

IS IT A MARE'S NEST?

THE WAY SOME THINGS ARE DONE BY SHERMAN'S CUSTOM-HOUSE MEN.

Two days ago the announcement was made of the arrest of Charles Mechellier, diamond dealer, of No. 4 Maiden-lane, and Ernest Sachs and Jean Baptiste Bebiant, on a charge made by Special Agent Nevins that they were implicated in the smuggling of a large quantity of diamonds. Sachs and Bebiant arrived from Paris by the steam-ship Main, on March 26, and the same vessel brought out a consignment of 75,100 francs worth of diamonds from Emile Vonderheym, of Paris. The diamonds were invoiced, the duties were paid after appraisal at the Custom-house, and they were taken to Mechellier's store and locked up in the safe on Monday. Sachs and Bebiant, also, being employés of Vonderheym, went to and were much about Mechellier's store. On Tuesday the arrests were made and the store seized, and a Government keeper put in possession, the defendants being released on heavy bail. At the time of the arrests and seizure, Mechellier and a gentleman named Charles Gagnebin were in the store, and they shut their safe and prevented Mr. Nevins from looking into it or taking out the diamonds it contained. On Wednesday Mr. Nevins made another sworn charge against Mechellier and Gagnebin, to the effect that they had resisted him while he was in the discharge of his duty, and rescued from him property under seizure. They were arrested on this charge, but were released on their own recognizances by Commissioner Shields. Before making the affidavit on which this arrest was made Mr. Special Agent Nevins made an effort to get some one else to do that piece of swearing, but the party refused to accommodate him, and he then did it himself. On the same day officers went to the store, opened the safe, and counted and weighed and appraised the value of the entire stock of diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and cat's-eyes, and made memoranda of it to be publicly shown in court.

Yesterday Mechellier, Sachs, and Bebiant were arraigned for examination, the complaint against Mechellier and Gagnebin being first adjourned to Monday next. Assistant United States Attorney Tenney appeared to prosecute and Mr. Hartley to defend the prisoners. Mr. Tenney began by moving to dismiss the charge as against Mechellier on the warrant for smuggling, and it was granted. The examination on the complaint against Sachs and Bebiant was then continued for two hours. The only showing that was made was that when the Government officers examined the store, which had been established about 15 months, they found there about 120,000 francs worth of diamonds over and above the invoice brought by the steamer Main on Friday last. An appraiser, Mr. Stevens, examined every package, counted the stones, weighed them and found some of the packages were in the same condition as when they passed through his hands on Saturday; some of the contents of packages had been mingled with other packages, but, as he admitted, it was impossible to say that any one of the stones belonged either to one package or the other, nor could he tell those stones that came over in the last consignment, except by the fact that on weighing a given number of the stones seized they weighed and counted to correspond with a given package sent on the invoice. A little girl who lives in Mechellier's house was subpoenaed as a witness for the Government, in the belief, probably, that, taken by surprise, she might make some grand disclosure as to Sachs's and Bebiant's visits on Saturday and Monday at Mechellier's residence. She knew nothing of the matter, however, and the Commissioner smiled and seemed to wonder what she had been called for. Mechellier was next put on the stand by the Government, and after long examination in the nature of cross-examination, it was learned from him that he is Vonderheym's agent, and that he has received many invoices of diamonds, and sells them as fast as he can, making returns of sales to his principal once or twice a month by duplicate letters. But he never keeps any regular books of account, because he is on salary, and a diamond stock can nearly always be carried in a coat pocket or wallet. For his own guidance, he kept a memorandum of dealings in a note-book, and when he had reported to his principal, he generally threw away the note-books if they were full and no more entries could be made in them. If he was selling on commission, he said, he would keep books perhaps, but as he was salaried, he did not have to compute his own commissions. Sachs was an agent of Vonderheym, who came over here occasionally to look after the business, and when he was in New-York he took sole charge.

This was the nearest approach to proof of smuggling that was made in the case yesterday. The examination will be resumed to-day.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A MEETING IN WHICH A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION WAS MANIFESTED.

Yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was an extraordinary one, inasmuch as the unanimity with which the recommendations of the dignified Executive Committee are usually received was boldly departed from, and, after a warm discussion, the opposite course was approved by a large majority. The question was in regard to the adoption of a series of resolutions denouncing the West-street Improvement bill, now before the Legislature, as a piece of special legislation calculated to anticipate the decision of the Court of Appeals. Certain individuals have claimed that their possessed rights in portions of the wharf property were being infringed by the new system of docks along the water-front, and they brought suit against the City. It was asserted yesterday that three different judgments had been obtained adverse to their pretensions, but that recently a fourth suit had been decided in their favor. This decision has been appealed, and the case is now pending in the Court of Appeals. Last year the claimants got a bill through both houses of the Legislature establishing their claims, but Gov. Robinson vetoed it. The pending bill is said to be the same one. Messrs. Thurber, Smith, Conkling, Watrous, and Schwab argued in favor of the resolutions, holding that the matter should be left to the courts. It appears that the subject came before the Executive Committee some time ago on a letter from Controller Kelly, in which he asked the aid of the Chamber to defeat the bill, setting forth his reasons at great length, and the committee then agreed not to meddle in the controversy. Yesterday, Messrs. Brown, Low, and Ruggles, of the committee, and Mr. Stranahan defended their action with warmth. Mr. Low made a motion to lay the resolutions on the table. This was promptly voted down, as was also a subsequent motion by Mr. Ruggles to refer the resolutions to the Committee on Harbor and Shipping. They were then adopted, two-thirds of those present voting in the affirmative.

Previous to this, Col. Conkling took the Executive Committee to task for their seeming tardiness in replying to the letter of Secretary Evarts suggesting the establishment of a museum of samples of exportable goods, which was referred to them at the last meeting. He said the matter was of the highest importance, and demanded immediate action, and in the course of a 35 years' membership he did not remember that another such compliment had been paid to the Chamber. The Chair responded that the committee proposed to report at the next meeting. Mr. Phillips suggested that a special meeting should be called on the subject as soon as the Committee should be ready to report. He was informed that it was in the discretion of the committee to call such a meeting.

A resolution was adopted favoring the passage of Assembly bill No. 336, now before the Legislature, amending the act for the protection of seamen in the port and harbor of New-York. Messrs. James Talcott, Gustav Schwab, and Henry M. Taber were appointed a special committee to nominate officers of the Chamber for the ensuing year. Messrs. George A. Jarvis and James W. Elwell were appointed a special committee to audit the retiring Treasurer's accounts. Messrs. Oliver Harriman, Samuel Maclean, Charles Watrous, Charles H. Marshall, and George Wilson were appointed a special committee to make arrangements for the one hundred and twelfth anniversary banquet of the Chamber on May 11. Among the new members elected were Clinton B. Fisk and Howard Potter.

WALL-STREET'S NEW BANK BUILDING.

The new joint building of the First National Bank and the Bank of the Republic is to have a frontage on Wall-street of 92 feet and a depth on Broadway of 70 feet. It will be 130 feet in height from the basement to the roof, and will contain eight stories, exclusive of the basement. The first story and basement will be of stone, and the remainder of brick, with stone cappings. The main entrance will be on Wall-street. The first floor will be divided into two main rooms, each 32 feet by 70. The one on the corner will be occupied by the First National Bank, and the other by the Bank of the Republic. Both will be fitted with immense fire and burglar proof vaults, and both will be provided with spacious Directors' rooms, cloak-rooms, closets, and lavatories. Two elevators will extend to the seven upper floors, which will be divided into eight offices each, with ante-rooms. The entire building will be fire-proof, and will cost in the neighborhood of $600,000. The work of tearing down the present buildings will begin on May 1.

A GRANT CAMPAIGN CLUB.

At the meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association last evening, President Charles F. Bruder in the chair, 30 new members were elected and 15 were proposed for membership. After the adjournment of the association, the Grant Campaign Club, formed last month, perfected its organization by electing for permanent officers: Prof. J. L. Hunt as President, Messrs. William H. Bellamy and R. H. Green as Vice-Presidents, Mr. Charles F. Bruder as Treasurer, and Mr. W. G. Owen as Secretary. Prof. Hunt made a speech, in which he suggested that the club should not confine its meetings to the head-quarters on the Boulevard, but that it should hold them at different places in the district between Fifty-second-street and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, which were the northern and southern boundaries of the territory it embraced.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

M. Sock, the mate of the bark Mercurius, which arrived from Cape Town yesterday, died of consumption on March 23, and was buried at sea.

Delegates from the various carpenters' shops in the City met last night in Appel Hall, Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and resolved not to work for less than $3 per day on and after Monday next.

A grand concert will be given in the Masonic Temple, corner Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, on Monday evening next, under the auspices of Adelphi Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M.

A man named John C. Lyons was committed for trial in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, in default of $2,000 bail, on the charge of stealing sewing-silk, the property of Foster, Bowman & Carter, of No. 15 Mercer-street.

No meeting of the Tammany General Committee will be held this evening, the hall being engaged for the St. Ann's Church fair. The meetings, which have heretofore been held on Thursday, will hereafter be held on Friday evenings.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have given Capt. Byrnes a room in the Exchange for the use of his Wall-street Detective Squad, as an experiment to see how far the Captain's promises of efficiency will be carried out.

As soon as the doors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art were opened yesterday morning, a crowd of visitors poured in. The visitors were counted as they filed into the Museum, and the total number who called during the day was about 5,000.

Willard Parker, Jr., M. D., will deliver the first of the series of "Six Medical Talks," for young men only, at the Association Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Subject, "Good Health, and How to Keep It."

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday amended the floor rules so as to provide for the closing of business on the upper and lower floors of the Exchange simultaneously. Hitherto the grain men have stopped 15 minutes before the provision and other trades.

Alexandre & Sons have placed patent "self-leveling" berths in a number of state-rooms in their steam-ships the City of Washington and the City of Alexandria. These berths keep perfectly level during the most violent gales, and work by a plan similar to that used in the working of the ordinary compass.

Edgar B. Phelps, the petty forger, who was arrested by Capt. Byrnes's detectives, was arraigned before Justice Patterson, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. Charles L. Chase, of the Occidental Hotel, and David B. Barnum, of the Gilsey House, appeared against him. He was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Superintendent E. Fellows Jenkins reported that during the month of March there had been 124 complaints received and investigated, 15 cases prosecuted, 11 convictions secured, and 51 children relieved and sent to homes or institutions.

The annual Easter fair and festival in aid of St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Old Ladies was held at the Home, corner of Madison-avenue and Eighty-ninth-street, yesterday, from 11 till 6 o'clock. A fine collection of fancy articles, worsted-work, porcelainware, and ornaments was on exhibition on the stands in the committee-room. There are now sixty-three inmates in the Home.

The rifle season at Creedmoor will open to-morrow, with an individual match at short range, at 2:45 P. M. The conditions are as follows: Distances, 100, 200, and 300 yards; off-hand; five shots at each range. The prizes are 11 in number, ranging in value from $20 down to $5. Trains on the Long Island Railroad leave Hunter's Point for the range at 8 and 10 o'clock A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

The Young Men's Republican Club spent three hours at Delmonico's last evening discussing majority and minority reports recommending a change in the system of choosing Presidential Electors in this State. The majority report, signed by Gen. Henry E. Tremain, Charles H. Patrick, and James B. Angel, favoring the passage of a law limiting the qualified voters of each Congressional district to the right to vote for one Elector, with the view of "securing an improved representation of the popular will in the coming Presidential election and thereafter," was adopted.

On Monday night a number of persons who had celebrated their attendance at a funeral were at No. 306 East Fortieth-street. George Phillips quarreled with Thomas Clements about Clements's niece, because her uncle insisted on taking her home. After an unseemly wrangle, Clements left the house and was pursued by Phillips and one of his boarders. At Lexington-avenue and Fortieth-street they attacked Clements, and, it is said, he kicked Phillips and disabled him. Phillips went home, called in a physician, and died yesterday morning. Clements was arrested, and an autopsy will determine the cause of Phillips's death.

The 'longshoremen employed by the principal European steam-ship companies struck yesterday morning because the stevedores were giving work to non-union men. On one or two of the docks the services of the old hands were found to be indispensable, and the demands of the strikers were granted. Yesterday afternoon, however, a compromise was effected which practically settles the matter. The non-union men, with the exception of a few employed on the Cunard dock, represented themselves as desirous of becoming members of the union. Last evening, at a meeting held in Yarick Hall, the non-union men were admitted into the regular 'longshoremen's organization.

Albert Williams, a colored waiter, who for a year past has been employed at the Continental Hotel, at Broadway and Twentieth-street, was arrested on Wednesday night, by Detective Handy, of the Central Office, on suspicion of having committed a series of thefts at the hotel, from which the proprietor, Mr. Edward H. Merrifield, and his guests have been alike sufferers. He was detected in the act of carrying out a bag of sugar, and was followed to his home, at No. 104 Sixth-avenue, where he was arrested. In his apartments were found a number of table-cloths and other articles belonging to the hotel. Mr. Merrifield says that the value of the articles stolen during the past year would amount to $1,000. Williams was committed for trial by Justice Otterbourg.

BROOKLYN.

Judge Gilbert yesterday granted a decree of absolute divorce in the suit brought by Annie Carter against Beverly Carter.

Emma E. Chapman was married to William E. Chapman on the 19th of July, 1879. Mrs. Chapman has just commenced a suit for absolute divorce against her husband. One Amy French is named as co-respondent.

It is said that negotiations have been concluded for the purchase of a site, on the north-east corner of Clinton and Willoughby avenues, upon which to erect a Roman Catholic convent. Some of the residents on Clinton-avenue say that if a convent is erected on the site named it will result in depreciating property for residences in that vicinity.

Counsel for Timothy and Mary Warton, the alleged Gypsies, arrested on a charge of unlawfully obtaining $2,500 from William Jessup, of Princeton, Ind., in January last, obtained a writ of habeas corpus, upon which he demanded the discharge of the prisoners. Judge Gilbert said the commitment was correct, and, as that was the only thing that could be attacked under the writ, he would remand the prisoners until Monday. A requisition from Indiana for the Wartons is expected by every mail.

William G. Low, Receiver of the Ridgewood Fire Insurance Company, made his first quarterly report to Justice Cooke in the Supreme Court yesterday. The report shows that the collections made amount to $211,048 52; paid to stockholders, $191,500; dividends paid, $125; publication of appointment, $152 22; incidental expenses, $8 50; Receiver's commissions, $2,000; balance in the Brooklyn Trust Company, $17,262 80. In addition the Receiver holds two mortgages of $7,000 each, which are in litigation. The court granted the $2,000 asked for by the Receiver as commissions.

Catharine Spader, of No. 27 Front-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to set fire to the house No. 110 Smith-street, by pouring kerosene-oil on the floor of one of the rooms and setting fire to it. It is said that she attempted to burn the house because a man named Spader, to whom she was not married, but with whom she had lived for 12 years, deserted her, and went to live with another woman in that house. When arrested, Mrs. Spader, as she calls herself, was seized with a fit. She was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. The attempt to fire the house was not successful.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Yesterday morning the new contract for the support of the poor children of the County of Westchester went in operation, and they were removed from Mrs. Dominick's place to the Snapter farm, at Chappaqua, where they are to be boarded for $1 50 per week, as per contract.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hattie Beach died at Stockholm, N. J., yesterday of burns received by her clothing taking fire as she was sifting near the fireplace, a week ago.

The Finance Committee of the Newark Common Council have decided to purchase no more of the Woodside bonds, and to refuse to pay interest on them.

The Democrats of the Eighth District of Hudson County have nominated Louis Hauenstein, of Union Hill, and Thomas Swift, of Harrison, for members of the County Board of Freeholders.

Anton Zuns, was arraigned before Police Justice Mills in Newark yesterday, on a charge of having attempted to kill his employer, David Wolf, of the firm of Wolf & Kohne, of Morris-avenue. He was sent jail in default of $1,500 bail.

Leopold Cleuver, "the crazy sea Captain" of Hoboken, who escaped from the lunatic asylum at Snake Hill Tuesday, was recaptured yesterday. At about the time of his arrest, Chief Donovan was notified that the Captain's wife had become violently insane, and she was locked up in an adjoining cell.

William Bennett, a miner, arrived in Dover, N. J., from Hammondstown, N. Y., last Wednesday evening. He was to begin work in the Mount Hope mines on Thursday. Wednesday night he drank too freely, and, in a drunken frenzy, took a dose of laudanum that killed him.

The remains of the late Dr. Pelpher, uncle of Bishop Odenheimer, who was found dead in his room last Saturday night, were buried at the expense of George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, from the First Reformed Church, in Newark, yesterday. They will be interred in Laurel Hill Cemetery. A daughter of the dead physician is said to be the wife of a Philadelphia bank President.

THE TROUT SEASON.

A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL OPENING IN THE FISH MARKET.

The display of trout on the local fishmongers' stands throughout the City yesterday was the best that has been made on opening-day for years. Of course, the stand of Commissioner Eugene Blackford, in Fulton Market, was the great centre of attraction, and all day long it was surrounded by an admiring throng of richly dressed ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Blackford received during the day between 10,000 and 12,000 pounds of trout from all parts of the country and Canada, not to speak of several specimens from England, and France. One consignment of wild brook trout from Canada weighed 4,000 pounds. The fish were packed in ice and looked fresh and plump. They ran of a good size, and were of a dark beautifully-mottled color. They went off at the rate of 25 cents a pound. The prices for the other sorts ranged up to $1 50 per pound, which latter rate was charged for live Long Island fish, and a number of attendants were kept busy all day dealing them out to customers.

Mr. Blackford had three tanks filled with live specimens from Mr. H. D. McGovern's Brooklyn ponds and Mr. James Annin's Caledonia Hatchery. These were of various sizes, from fingerlings up to two-pounders, and were all very handsome specimens. Mr. Annin also exhibited a series of glass jars showing the eggs of wild trout at 15, 20, 30, 50, and 60 days after impregnation, respectively. The State Hatchery showed specimens of hybrids which were curious and interesting. One was a 3-year-old cross between a California salmon and a brook trout, and another a cross between a lake trout and a brook trout—both fine-looking fish, with a strong leaning in shape and markings to their ancestor on the brook-trout side. From the same place came a 7-year-old lake trout weighing seven and one-half pounds, a 4-year-old of the same species, a 2-year-old California mountain brook trout, a 5-year-old land-locked salmon, a 2-year-old specimen of the same species weighing two pounds, a 5-year-old brook trout 18 inches in length, a fine Kennebec salmon of 5 years, and an equally creditable land-locked salmon of 3 years, all of which were raised from the egg.

Other special features of the display were three immense Dolly Varden trout, from the United States Fish Commission's hatching-house, on the McCloud River, California; a number of very fine land-locked and sea-running salmon, from the Truckee River, California; six grayling, from Bay City, Mich., and trout from France and England. A large number of very handsome wild and domesticated trout were also on exhibition from Hempstead, Ridgewood, Roslyn, Patchogue, East Patchogue, Brookhaven, and Brooklyn, and from the Southside Club's preserves at Islip, Long Island; Richmond, R. I.; Torrington, Conn.; Rivière du Loup, Joliette, and Three Rivers, Canada; the Wild-wood Ponds, Mass.; Horicon Spring, N. H.; William Penn, Penn.; Northville, Mich.; New-Hope, Penn.; Troy, N. H.; Halsey Valley, N. Y.; Bloomsburg, N. J.; Worcester, Mass., and Bathurst, New-Brunswick. Consignments from numerous other places, including Ireland and Germany, are expected, and the exhibition is to be kept up two days longer.

GLASS-BLOWERS' GRIEVANCES.

A STRIKE WHICH IS BECOMING GENERAL IN NEW-JERSEY.

The South Jersey glass-blowers have at last "struck" to secure a redress of their grievances. Up to a year ago their earnings were paid to them in orders for groceries that were redeemable only at the stores kept by their employers. After the Legislature passed an act providing that orders for labor performed should be for money only, the manufacturers issued orders for money payable in 10 or 20 years. In the Senate last Winter, Senator Hobart paraded one of these orders. "Ten years after date," it read, "we promise to pay bearer 1 cent." The bits of paper will be taken by no one but the employers, and the men were so forced to continue patronizing their stores, where exorbitant prices are demanded for everything that can be bought with the shinplasters. The Legislature this year tried to abate the evil, but a bill looking to that end was defeated in the Senate. Since that time one of the glass manufacturers has been arraigned in the United States court, in Trenton, for issuing a currency in imitation of United States currency, and fined about $150. The next device adopted to evade the law was to issue pass-books to the working people. With these books the laborers make their purchases at the stores of their bosses, and the amount is charged up against their earnings in the glass factories. Some days ago the men notified the proprietors that hereafter they will demand cash for their labors, refusing pass-books for goods unless the prices at the stores at which the pass-books are good were fixed at the same figures as at other stores, and insisting that they shall be allowed to deal at the proprietors' stores or elsewhere as they may see fit. The employers returned no answer to the demand, and on Tuesday last the glass-blowers refused to go to work. The strike is gradually becoming general.

HOW TO TEACH CHILDREN.

SPEAKERS WHO ADVOCATE THE KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM.

Three more sessions of the Congress of the American Froebel Union were held yesterday, and the meetings will be brought to a close to-day. The attendance yesterday was not large, but nearly all who were present were deeply interested in the work. Miss Elizabeth Peabody, the acting President of the society, read a paper on "Story-telling in the Kindergarten," with illustrations drawn from her own experience in the schools, and stories told by her little pupils. She began teaching in the kindergarten, she said, without fully understanding the Froebel system, and wrote a book on the subject, which is now the foundation for many schools that are improperly called kindergartens. The results confidently looked for in the development of the children did not come, so she visited Europe to gain information, and in the true Froebel schools she found the strength and beauty of the system.

Prof. Felix Adler delivered an address on the duty of the present to provide for the future. It was a finished argument for the engrafting of the kindergarten system upon the public schools. In speaking of the varying conditions of children, he asked whether, if all these safeguards and approved systems of training are so much to be desired for the children of the rich, they are not much more so for the children of the poor, whose feet tread so many evil paths. One of the best elements of the kindergarten system, he said, is the fact that the child feels that he is under the influence of laws; that he is a part of a little community, and that the laws were made in kindness.

At the afternoon session, Mr. G. Batchellor spoke on "The Uses of Colors to Teach the Elements of Music in the Kindergarten;" Mr. E. A. Spring, of Perth Amboy, spoke on "Modeling as an Occupation of the Kindergarten," and gave some practical illustrations in modeling in clay; Mr. Horace E. Scudder, of Cambridge, Mass., talked of "Story-telling for the Kindergarten." The evening session was devoted to an address by the Rev. R. Heber Newton on "The Kindergarten in Connection with Church Work."

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

We give below the number of arrivals of vessels from foreign countries at this port for the month of March, distinguishing their class and nationality. This table is compiled from the books of the Government kept at the Barge Office by Mr. Alfred Mable, Boarding Officer:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
American	19	6	34	43	66	168
British	87	19	23	21	37	187
Italian	1	..	31	5	..	37
German	13	9	12	1	..	35
Norwegian	..	2	29	3	..	34
Swedish	..	1	6	1	..	8
Austrian	..	..	6	2	..	8
Belgian	6	..	..	..	..	6
Dutch	5	..	..	..	1	6
French	3	..	2	1	..	6
Haytian	..	..	..	3	3	6
Spanish	2	1	..	1	..	4
Danish	1	..	..	..	..	1
Mexican	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	137	38	153	82	96	506
Total 1879	113	69	250	94	118	654
Total 1878	101	51	214	74	78	518
Total 1877	73	61	178	94	111	517

COASTWISE ARRIVALS.

The number of arrivals from domestic ports during the same period was as follows:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
Eastern ports	25	1	1	3	658	688
Southern p'ts	100	..	2	4	77	183
Total	125	1	3	7	735	870
Total 1879	105	1	9	9	811	935
Total 1878	103	..	1	4	659	767
Total 1877	103	1	2	6	741	853

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Washington, for Havana.—L. F. De Ormieulx, Mrs. Catalina De Conda and six children, G. M. Gleason, Jose Sagarra, L. Maurique, Jose Yglesias, Juan Sagarra, Thomas L. Ricat, D. A. Ansell, S. Castaneda Castillo, Daniel Levy, E. Diago.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Saratoga, from Havana.—Joaquin Godoy, Federico Baro, Charles H. Meigs, Miss Catalina Molina, Guillermo Llanenas, Jose De la Puente, William H. Phinney, Joseph Rigney, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sherman, Francisco M. Acosta, F. Cardenas, Jose O. Jimenez, William A. Dickman, Charles Boremsky, George Carregan, Alfred E. Jones, Juan A. Victorero, L. E. Silva, Frank B. Morton, S. W. Condict, Jose F. Suarez, Robert Ormrod, Morris Simons, David L. Bartlett, Mrs. G. Ranelagh, George W. Andrews, James H. Bigby, Eugenio F. Villa, Edwin R. Thomson, Louis C. Thomson, Miss Mary Durand, W. Mooney, A. Kirwin, James Hasbrouck, Miss Lizzie Barnum, Joseph Arnold, Miguel Gorman.

In steam-ship Canada, from London.—Percy Cliff, J. W. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. Hope and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Warden and daughter, Thomas McMahon, Charles Garrett, A. Larkin, G. T. Rawby, J. G. Soter, Mr. and Mrs. Conly and two children, L. Dwyer, Miss Bradley, J. C. Bates, Mr. Bidwell, Mrs. Darling, A. Kenouse, Mr. Wright, Mrs. Jeffrey, son, and daughter.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

New-York, April 1.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:42 | Sun sets......6:26 | Moon rises...1:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...1:34 | Gov. Island...2:23 | Hell Gate...3:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Manhattan, Kelly, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Frisia, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Plymouth, and Cherbourg, Kunhardt & Co.; Schiedam, (Dutch,) Chevalier, Rotterdam, Hol. Funch, Edye & Co.; City of Washington, Timmerman, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Osceola, Reynolds, Baltimore, J. S. Krems.

Ships Cuba, (Ger.,) Ihsen, Bremen, Theodore Ruger; Meta, (Ger.,) Holjes, Bremen, Theodore Ruger; India, (Norw.,) Hutchinson, Bordeaux, Beckmann, Oerlin & Co.; Ruby, (Br.,) Raymond, London, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Erminia J., (Aust.,) Marcinolich, Plymouth, Slocovich & Co.

Barks Ilos, (Norw.,) Taraldsen, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lea, (Aust.,) Gucich, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sola, (Ital.,) Vervena, Gloucester, Funch, Edye & Co.; R. B. Chapman, (Br.,) Atkinson, Cork for orders, J. W. Parker & Co.; Teens, (Norw.,) Marchussen, Stockholm, C. Tobias & Co.; Ganow, (Swed.,) Gellerstedt, Anjier or Batavia for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Rosa C., (Ital.,) Chiesa, Ipswich, Slocovich & Co.; Negrisnola, (Ital.,) Reulle, Dunkirk, Scarpati & Co.; Hannah McLoon, (Br.,) Kean, St. Andrews, N. B., Snow & Burgess; Mountain Ash, (Br.,) Wolley, Cape Town, M. Boltner; Isaac, (Aust.,) Verarich, Alicante, Scot, Funch, Edye & Co.; Bjorviken, (Norw.,) Harris, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Irene, (Aust.,) Tommasich, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Francesco Chiassano, (Ital.,) Pisardo, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Hash, (Norw.,) Nordrum, Hamburg, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Albion, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Agulla, (Norw.,) Moder, Cork or Falmouth for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Tillid, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Pallegra Fizari, (Ital.,) Fizari, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Navigator, (Norw.,) Johannsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Tjomo, (Norw.,) Bache, Antwerp, C. Tobias & Co.; Vale, (Norw.,) Olsen, Malaga, Eng., Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Halden, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Antwerp, Belg., Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Columbus, Nickerson, Savannah March 30, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Sundberg, Havana March 27, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

Steam-ship Algiers, Hawthorne, New-Orleans March 24, with mdse. and passengers to Bogert & Morgan.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Ingram, Wilmington, N. C., March 25, with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Hudson, Freeman, New-Orleans March 24, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Heeley, London March 17, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., March 27, with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Savanna, (Swed.,) Nylen, Port Elizabeth 73 ds., with wool to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Ilos, (Norw.,) Iversen, Bordeaux 64 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Rio, (Swed.,) Almgren, Algoa Bay 79 ds., with wool to Livingston Bros.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Stanley, (Norw.,) Ellingsen, Newcastle, Eng., 70 ds., with mdse. to G. A. & E. Meyer—vessel to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Bark Cygnus, (of St. John, N. B.,) Parker, London 50 ds., with scrap iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Belt, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McBride, Antwerp 45 ds., with empty barrels, &c., to order—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Esau, (Aust.,) Cobovich, Newcastle 74 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Mercurius, (Aust.,) Thian, Cape Town 58 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Brazilian, (of Banff,) Milne, Bahia 50 ds., with sugar Charles M. Fay—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Willie, (of Sackville, N. S.,) Wood, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Brig Ellen Maria, (of Bangor,) Scraggs, Brunswick, Ga., March 17, with lumber to order—vessel to master.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, light, S., hazy; at City Island, light, S., hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Frisia, for Hamburg; Weser, for Bremen; Adriatic, for Liverpool; Adirondack, for London; Alias, for Port au Prince; Manhattan, for Richmond; ships Meta and Cuba, for Bremen; Earl Granville, for London; Baring Brothers, for St. John, N. B.; bark Acolna, for Exeter; schr. G. W. Whitford, for Antigua.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship General Whitney, for Boston; barks Maggie M., for Cadiz; Havre, for Cork; Windward, for New-Haven; brig Sophia Cook, for Bilboa; schrs. Maggie Bell, for Portland; D. Britton, A. Terrell, E. Kelleham, A. Heaton, A. E. Woodward, and James Davis, for Boston; [illegible] John Stockham, C. W. Locke, E. T. Hay, J. Peter, Mary E. Woodhull, J. M. Carter, and F. Nelson, for Providence.

SPOKEN.

March 31, lat. 37, lon. 74 30, ship William Law, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Antwerp for New-York.

March 24, lat. 33 13, lon. 68 17, bark Willard Mudgett, (Br.,) from Sydney, N. S. W., for Gloucester, Mass., 92 ds. out.

BY CABLE.

London, April 1.—Sld. 25th ult., America, Capt. Soames; 29th ult., Israel, latter for Charleston; Prudent; 30th ult., Hero, Rosina, Tommasino; 30th ult., Atlanta, Capt. Nyberg, latter for Savannah; Harmonie, Capt. Jensen, for New-York; John Murphy, for Delaware Breakwater; 1st inst., Wayfarer, for Baltimore.

Arr. 26th ult., Ella M. Storer, Marie, Capt. Haarsick; 28th ult., Cathinka, latter at Plymouth; Thorebjerg; 30th ult., Mispah, Nicolai P., Valkyrien, Capt. Petersen; 31st ult., America, Capt. Jacobsen; Astrecana, Asha, Belisle, Siew, Celestina, Christiana Thompson, Chrysolite, City of Brooklyn, City of Philadelphia, Elliotts, Frederick and Karolina, J. E. Sutherland, James E. Boyd, John Bunyan, Luigi Ruggiero, Maria Repetto Figlia, Tikona, Victory; 1st inst., Belle Hodge, Bishop Brun, Cleonice Sava, latter at Falmouth; Ebenezer, Vheroa, Valkyrien, Capt. Andersen, all off Dover; Dunkeld, Fratelli Arecco, Hypatia, Capt. Marshall; Louisa, Capt. Morgan, latter at Cardiff; Mary Fraser, Sator, Silistria, St. Patrick, Capt. Cook; Thania, Tramore, Vesta, Capt. Fontell.

The National Line steam-ship The Queen, Capt. Williams, from New-York March 21, for this port, arr. off the Lizard at 9 o'clock this morning.

The steam-ship Lena, (Br.,) Capt. Dunn, from New-York March 14, arr. at Bristol to-day.

Glasgow, April 1.—The State Line steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, Capt. Stewart, from New-York March 21, arr. here to-day at 2 o'clock P. M.

Hamburg, April 1.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Suevia, Capt. Franzen, from New-York March 18, has arr. here.

1880. EASTER. 1880.

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